THE LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XXIV. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1868. NUMBER 167.

BUSINESS DIRECT'RY

Business Cards will be inserted in this Column at the rate of $1 50 per line per Month.

A[illegible] KINDS of Smokers' Goods at Warner's, southwest corner Third and Jefferson.

BOUCHE, CHAS. J.—Eagle Coffee, Spice, and Mustard Mills, corner Sixth and Grayson sts.

BOWLES & CARROLL—Real Estate Agents, 74 Main st., buy, sell, rent and collect.

CROW, J. & CO.—Importers and Manufacturers of Saddlery Materials, Trunks, Saddles, Harness, &c. No. 26 Main st., below Seventh.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS—For all the States and Notary Public. Office 164 Jefferson street. N. R. WILSON.

CORNELL, WILLIAMS—Dealer in Paper and Gunpowder, south side Main street, between [illegible] and [illegible].

COOK & GOODMAN—Importers and dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver and Plated Ware, [illegible] Optics, Clocks, &c. [illegible] street, [illegible] and Green.

DEMOCRAT—Book and Job Printing House, Green street, near Postoffice.

DORR, RAYMOND & CO.—Com. Merchants [illegible] U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 West Main.

GREEN & GREEN—Hats, Furs and Furnishing Goods, corner Main and Fourth streets, Louisville, [illegible] College street, Nashville.

HARLAN, JOHN M.—Attorney at law. Office Jefferson st., opposite Courthouse, two doors above Center street.

HOLLINGSWORTH & JOHNSON'S Business College, located in Temperance Hall building, north side Market st. bet. Fourth and Fifth.

HOPE WOOLEN MILLS—J. W. Stine & Co., manufacturers of Jeans, Tweeds, Satinets &c. corner Jefferson and [illegible] streets.

HAYS, BORT W.—Attorney at Law. Center street, near Jefferson.

ISERT, J. A.—Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Brogans, &c., No. 94 Market street, between Second and Third.

JAMES, THOS. & CO.—Successors to Fuits, James & Co., dealers in Pittsburg, Youghiogheny and other Coal. Office No. [illegible] Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson.

KENNEDY & LEWIS—Coal Dealers, No. [illegible] Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson.

LITHGOW, J. S. & CO. Manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, northwest corner of Main and Third streets.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

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Daily Democrat.

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ONE MONTH	$1 25
THREE MONTHS	3 25
SIX MONTHS	6 00
ONE YEAR	12 00

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Space	First Insertion	Two Insertions	Three Insertions	One Week	Two Weeks	One Month	Two Months	Three Months
5 lines	$ 50	$ 75	$1 00	$1 75	$2 25	$5 05	[illegible]	$11 55
6 "	60	90	1 20	2 10	[illegible]	6 06	10 74	[illegible]
7 "	70	1 05	1 40	2 45	4 18	7 17	13 83	16 17
8 "	80	1 20	1 60	2 80	4 77	8 08	14 87	18 48
9 "	90	1 35	1 80	3 15	5 31	9 09	16 11	20 79
10 "	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 50	[illegible]	10 10	[illegible]	23 10
11 "	1 10	1 65	2 20	3 85	6 49	11 11	19 69	25 41
12 "	1 20	1 80	2 40	4 20	7 08	12 12	21 45	27 72
13 "	1 30	1 95	2 60	4 55	7 67	12 12	23 27	30 03
14 "	1 40	2 10	2 80	4 90	8 26	14 14	25 06	32 34
15 "	1 50	2 25	3 00	5 25	8 85	15 15	[illegible]	34 65
20 "	2 00	3 00	4 00	7 00	11 80	20 20	35 00	46 20

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To our Country Patrons.

Please to register your letters containing remittances, as we hold ourselves responsible for all losses to us when letters are registered. We are not responsible for losses in the mails, should any occur, unless letters are registered.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS will not be noticed. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

VOLUNTARY COMMUNICATIONS, containing interesting or important news, briefly stated, are solicited from all parts of the world.

REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS, or manuscripts that have been used, we cannot undertake to return.

Democratic Meetings.

Read This.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats of Meade county, at the courthouse in Brandenburg, on the third day of February next, it being County Court day, to appoint delegates to attend the State convention, to be held in Frankfort, on the 22d of February, 1868. All Democrats are invited and urgently requested to attend.
H. K. PUSEY,
Chairman County Committee.

HARRISON COUNTY.

There will be a mass meeting of the Democracy of the county of Harrison, at the courthouse in Cynthiana, on Monday, February 10, 1868, it being County Court day, to appoint delegates to the State convention, which meets in Frankfort on the 22d February.

MADISON COUNTY.

The Democratic central committee of the State of Kentucky having called a convention to meet in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 22d of February next, and having requested the Democratic committees for their respective counties to have meetings held in each county for the selection of delegates to attend said convention to nominate a candidate for Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Governor Helm, and to select Democratic candidates for President and electors, and to select delegates to the national convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; now, the undersigned, central committee for Madison county, in obedience to said request, do hereby call a convention of the Democrats of Madison county, to be held in the courthouse in Richmond, Kentucky, on the first Monday in February next.

The county of Madison is entitled to fourteen delegates.
SQUIRE TURNER,
E. W. TURNER,
J. B. McCREARY,
C. J. WALKER,
Democratic Committee.
Richmond, Ky., Jan. 4, 1868.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—On the 6th proximo the members of Jerusalem Encampment, I. O. O. F., of New Albany, visit their brethren in this city in a body. Among the distinguished members of the order who have been written to, and who have accepted invitations to join the delegation are Wm. M. French, of Indianapolis, Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the State, and John T. Sanders, of Jeffersonville, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State. Both these gentlemen will join the delegation and partake of the hospitalities of the brethren here.

The vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, New Albany, have formally called the Rev. David Pise, D. D., of Columbia, Tennessee, to the Rectorship of that church, which call, we are happy to state, has been accepted.

A Few Words with the Kentucky Radicals.

There are a number of gentlemen in this State who are, or at least who rank themselves with, the Radical party of the country. They have called a State convention, and, doubtless, propose to conduct a canvass on some platform of principles. Knowing them to be generally conservative, and many of them gentlemen of intelligence, and in private life eminently worthy, we do not think a few words with them would be out of place.

Aside from prejudice against disunionists, and a sometime effort to confer all power in the State on those who were either active in or favored rebellion, they should, before proceeding, take a calm view, not of the principles they as moderate men think best, but which are contending for supremacy in the Union. On one side or the other they must take their stand. The issue is already made up. Their convention cannot change that. No matter what platform they declare, we know the one upon which they must act is already provided for them. It is possible they can lay down a platform of principles, some of which we would concede, but we know the principles of the party with which they identify themselves are such that we must oppose, and they ought to oppose them.

We ask, therefore, if it is right or possible to govern half this country as proposed by the reconstruction bill? We will concede for argument what we deny in fact, that the Southern people since the war have not evinced a capacity to administer laws impartially between the two races, and that they have been too proscriptive of Union men. In short, that President Johnson's plan of reconstruction has proved a failure. Still the question comes up, can the general of the armies arbitrarily govern the American people? To do it, his rule must extend arbitrarily to the most minute details. His higher subordinates govern departments, the inferior rule States, cities, districts, down to the authority of sergeants and corporals.

These officers, let us remember, are paid, sustained, rewarded and punished, not by the people over whose interests they are supposed to watch, but by a distant and foreign power. They are instructed that, as between two races, the white being rebellious and the black loyal, it is their duty, and they will be rewarded for a more rigid protection of the black than the white. They are, in fact, clothed with power for that purpose, for the reconstruction bill is founded on the idea that the military is necessary to protect the negro. An officer will naturally conclude that the more ample this protection is, even at the expense of injury to the rebellious white, the more apt his superiors will be to advance him in his profession. This is the only way—there being no war—by which a soldier can expect advancement. Let us look at it fairly. Is not this a necessary result of the working of the reconstruction bill, and do the Radicals of Kentucky believe such a government is right, or can be continued without provoking trouble, perhaps war? We leave out its violation of republicanism, its arbitrary taxation, its making the governors of the people independent of them and hostile to them, and simply ask if, practically, the Southern States can be governed in that way? We think every honest Radical will say it is impossible.

This is a matter relating to the people of the Southern States, and we do not directly share in its hardships. Let us look into this Radical party a little deeper, and see if *our* liberties are not touched, as well as the freedom of the South.

If we obey the Constitution, is there any but one chief executive? No matter if he does err, have the people given the Presidential duties to any one but him, and is it not usurpation for any one else to assume it? Gen. Grant *may* do what pleases some better than what the President would do, but is not his taking the authority as much a seizure of their liberties as of the Democrats? We may divide as parties, but as a people every usurpation is a robbery of every citizen. We assume that the Kentucky Radical dare not favor any usurpation, and would rebuke it. If so, can he do otherwise than oppose the exercise of the power given to General Grant?

Look, then, at the recent act declaring the Supreme Court shall not decide upon the constitutionality of the reconstruction measures. Is this anything but emasculating the judiciary—the only power to protect the people from unjust laws and arbitrary orders? It is their rights attacked, no the rights of the South. Let them imagine a Democratic Congress chosen—one which they will say sympathizes with the rebellion. If they concede the right of Congress to do this, have they no apprehension that it will be abused? Is it not possible, or even probable, that very soon just such a Congress will be elected? Can they not see what fearful power they have given to their enemies? Does not law, and even safety, require that they should oppose this act of Congress?

Let us examine further. Let us look at the power exercised by Congress. It excludes on an arbitrary rule members elected by the people. Ten States are not represented at all. Kentucky and Maryland only partially so. Let us lay aside prejudice for a moment, and look at the principle involved. If Congress can reject one man having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for one reason, it can another for a different one. Now, we all think it very bad to elect men to Congress who disagree with us, but suppose Congress exercises the power to exclude those who agree with us? If that body is made the judge, it can do this. In effect, this is allowing Congress to elect its own representatives. It is not making us, the people, the electors, but Congress. Of course such a body in time would sink into an arbitrary body, over which the people could have no control, and as it removes the President and annuls the judiciary, can they say that this is at all a republic? The liberties of the Radical among the people is as completely taken away as the liberties of the rebel.

Now, word them as they may in platforms, these are the questions at issue: Has Congress a power above the people, to deprive the President elected by the people of his constitutional authority, and put a usurper of its own selection in his place? Has that body the right to abolish courts constituted by the people, and substitute tribunals of its own, paid and responsible to it alone, in their places; and, lastly, has Congress the right to dictate what persons shall be chosen to it, or, in other words, the exclusive right to elect its own members? No matter how their platform is worded, it must advance or defeat those three questions now at stake. We cannot reconcile it to our opinion of some members of the Radical party in Kentucky that they will side with Congress against the people on such issues.

The Union of Democrats.

We have been told of a paragraph in the Courier which, if properly represented to us, we think very reprehensible. It proposes to censure Mr. Reasor, than whom there is no better Democrat in the State, for opposing Mr. Lewellen Cooke in one of the ward meetings. The ground of its censure is, that Mr. Reasor was a supporter of Mr. Osborne against Mr. Cooke, in the recent election, and, therefore, is not a Democrat.

The city and county convention called by the Courier most especially, and which it pronounced in every respect fair, took this subject in hand. By making the vote for Helm and Kinkead the basis of representation, that convention expressed the opinion that voters for either of these gentlemen were alike Democrats. The vote was almost unanimous, and was accepted as the fairest way. It was fair, since it estimated the influence in proportion to the popular strength.

The ward meetings are meetings of Democrats—not of Union or Southern rights Democrats, but simply Democrats. In any election we would not inquire whether the aspirants voted for Helm or Kinkead, Cooke or Osborne. We would act as freely as Mr. Reasor did, in choosing a Democrat without reference to the past. We certainly would utterly disregard any criticism that we were not free to oppose a gentleman we thought not the very best, because we had been a Union Democrat and he had not. We would not say Mr. Reasor was not a Democrat because he opposed Mr. Cooke, neither would we say Mr. Cooke was not a Democrat because we had preferred another Democrat to him at one time for office. As for Mr. Reasor's Democracy, it is unimpeachable and too well known. He was faithful at a time when it was perilous to profess Democracy, and he has never shrunk from any duty or danger that devolved upon him. We regard Mr. Cooke and Mr. Reasor both as good Democrats, and we propose to make no inquisition beyond that.

What we object to in the Courier's remarks is, that it is an effort to perpetuate past differences. We have a great duty before us. We all agree that if all Democrats and Conservatives do not cordially unite, all safety and liberty is lost. That being the case, how wrong it would be in us, how wrong it is in the Courier, to take advantage of such a trifling incident as the preference one Democrat may have for one person over another, to revive issues which will not only weaken and destroy our strength in Kentucky, but which, pushed to other States, would result in the defeat of the Democratic party generally.

What, for example, if we were to accept the Courier's issue, and were to indulge in criminations and recriminations; what if we were to exact a decision from the national convention; can it not be seen that this would create a general dispute and division, and, perhaps, elect a Radical? That is exactly what the course of the Courier points to. We confess the division in the Charleston convention and the consequent war has frightened us. We may be timid, but we would rather be on the safe side. We are ready to give up a great deal to unite all Democrats. We certainly do not intend to let any such trivial thing as the Courier refers to cause a dissension. We are satisfied Mr. Cooke will do his duty as a Democrat, and would not lend himself to any such petty jealousies as actuate the Courier, and if his record advances him to any responsible place, we intend to give him all the assistance in our power. So with Mr. Reasor. We intend to aid in advancing him to any position in which he will help the Democratic party, and we will do it, not because he was a Union Democrat as we were, but because we think he is a very able man and a true Democrat, and he will strengthen the Democracy and aim to preserve harmony.

We do not see why all who are opposed to Radicals cannot do the same. What is the use of raking up these past differences? Why should we say this man shall not throw a bucket of water on our burning house because he voted for Kinkead, or that one because he voted for Osborne? Let us form a long, strong Democratic line, without quarreling for precedence, or squabbling because this man only passes the buckets while that one throws the water on the fire. If Mr. Cooke gets the end of the line on the fire-ladder, while another has to dip from the pond at the lower extreme, let us cheer them both to do their duty. We don't care what any Democrat does or believes, so he does his duty, no matter where he is placed.

We exhort the Courier to do its duty in this. We are disposed to believe, or at least expect, that it is opposed to Radicalism, in spite of its queer ideas on the subject of negro testimony, and we hope it will drop these quibblings and little jealousies. It was not always a Democratic paper, let it be a little less carping and censorious, and remember it and its little narrow prejudices have nothing to do with the Democratic party.

We have a very serious work before us—a work that a little can injure and a little can help. Confederates and Federal soldiers agree fully that the Radicals must be defeated; why, then, should the "organs" pitch into one who had been for the Union, and try to divide Democracy? We don't see how any one, not in the interest of the Radical party or its pay, can do such a thing. In justice to all Southern sympathizers, we will say that this little paragraph in the Courier is the first indication we have seen, from one professing to hold to these opinions, that the restoration of harmony was not a cause for the warmest congratulation and approval. We believe Mr. Cooke, if consulted, would heartily deprecate such petty irritations. We know it is the general feeling, and we expect all Union Democrats to disregard all such manifestations whatever.

We have been inexpressibly touched by the beautiful and sympathetic tribute of Mr. Prentice to our beloved father. He says nothing but truth in speaking of the mutual esteem between himself and our lamented senior. We have often had occasion to hear Mr. Harney speak of his cotemporary, and it was always to express the most sincere sympathy and regard for him, the very highest tribute to his surpassing talents, and a tender and generous appreciation of Mr. Prentice's kind and benevolent heart. When there appeared, as occasionally there did appear, in the Journal an unworthy reflection upon him, he never believed it was done by Mr. Prentice, or with his knowledge or consent. In the loss of the brilliant and gifted son of Mr. Prentice, to which the Journal refers in the course of its article, Mr. Harney sympathized most deeply, and we have often heard him speak of it very tenderly and feelingly. A father so loving could not help feeling deeply for a father in such a loss.

Long association had made a feeling of regard grow up between these great rival editors inexpressibly beautiful and tender, and we now feel more than ever what an exemplary spectacle it is to us who now remain. We trust that nothing we shall ever do or say will lead any one to suppose it is forgotten, or that the tie of regard can ever be broken.

To the Courier, also, for its manly behavior, we can but express our appreciation, and we can say truly that, notwithstanding some sharp differences and severe criticisms in the Democrat, not written by Mr. Harney, the latter had no animosity to the publisher of the Courier. He had cause to feel that the standard of the Courier in political affairs was different from his own, but he never spoke of it with bitterness. He left the condemnation of those who erred to a Higher Power, while he plainly condemned the error.

A Card from Col. Henry Dent.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30, 1868.

Editors of the Louisville Democrat:

A card in your issue of yesterday, over the signature of Mr. W. C. D. Whips, charges me with having stated to persons in this community that he caused the arrest of his fellow-citizens during the late war. He calls for proof, and requests, until said proof is given, that my statements be discredited. I regret very much the necessity of having to appear in the public prints; but as I have been challenged to the contest, the public, as well as Mr. Whips, are entitled to know what I have said on the subject.

I did assert, on the authority of Mr. S. S. Bush, that a military order had been obtained in August, 1862, at the instance of Mr. W. C. D. Whips and others interested in the election of Thos. A. Morgan, Esq., who had been the deputy of Mr. W. through the term then expiring; and that private citizens, friendly to me, were warned from the polls by the military under the threat from the commanding officer that they would be arrested and lodged in prison if they did not leave.

The following correspondence will give to the community the facts in the premises. It will be seen that Mr. Bush *does not deny* having told me that he had, at *the urgent request of Mr. Whips, applied* for and obtained a military order against citizens who were my friends at the August election in 1862. He says explicitly that Mr. Whips urged that a military order should be issued against my regiment, then bivouacked in or near the city, and insisted that some order should be made.

Now, if Mr. Whips urged only that an order should be issued against the military, why is it that Mr. Bush, who acted for him, as he tells you in his letter, applied for a military order against citizens, all of whom were personal friends of mine? Surely Mr. Bush, who is a shrewd lawyer, knows the difference between a regiment of soldiers and a few harmless citizens.

Col. Harney's statement is very plain. He was the agent of Gen. Boyle; he executed the order, and of course comprehended its intent. He says that the order was issued to use the military only against my personal friends and myself. If I have done Mr. Whips the slightest injustice I regret it. The public can decide after reading the annexed correspondence. Respectfully,
HENRY DENT.

[Copy]

LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan. 22, 1868.

Sam'l S. Bush, Esq., Louisville, Ky:

DEAR SIR—Several weeks ago, in a conversation with you, I requested you to inform me who was the originator of the military order obtained from Gen. Boyle, in August, 1862, affecting my election, and directed to Major Harney.

Your reply was that it was no secret. I answered by saying it was news to me and my friends, and that you would oblige by giving me the name of the author. I then understood your reply to be that it was gotten up at the livery stable of Mr. Whips, and, at his request, you applied for and obtained said order, and that I was authorized to use you as an authority for the correctness of the above statement. Will you please return me an answer by my friend, James Harrison, who will hand you this, whether I have stated the conversation correctly.

Respectfully, HENRY DENT.

[Copy.]

LAW OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., January 23, 1868.

Colonel Henry Dent, Esq:

DEAR SIR—Your letter was just handed to me by the Hon. James Harrison. You did request me several weeks ago to inform you who was the originator of the military order issued by General Boyle, in August, 1862, to Major Harney with reference to your then pending race with Morgan for Marshal of the Chancery Court. I did tell you that it was no secret. What your precise answer was I do not remember. All I now remember about this matter is, that in August, 1862—I think it was on Sunday preceding the election—I called at the livery stable of Mr. Whips, on Fifth street, and it was there represented by certain policemen, whose names I do not now remember, that your regiment, then bivouacked in Louisville, were organized by you for the purpose of controlling the polls and carrying the election by force. My recollection is, that Mr. Whips was present and asserted that he believed such would be the result if your regiment were permitted to remain in the city. I don't now remember that he told me to see General Boyle, but I do know that he was an active adversary of yours in your race with Morgan. Mr. Whips, I think, urged the necessity of obtaining some order with reference to the removal of your troops, but of this I cannot speak with accuracy, as several years have intervened, and there was no reason why I should charge my memory about it.

On the morning referred to I met with the Hon. Nathaniel Wolfe, who was a warm supporter of Morgan, and having detailed to him what I had heard, he said at once that Gen. Boyle must be seen and an order obtained to prevent any interference with the election. Our only object was to secure a peaceable and quiet election.

Mr. Wolfe and myself did see Gen. Boyle and he assured us that there should be no disturbance at the polls. I do not now remember what this order was. I think it was issued on Monday, the day of the election, but I know nothing about the order and its influence upon the election.

Five years have elapsed since these transactions, and it is hardly possible that I could remember them all accurately.

Yours truly,
S. S. BUSH.

[Copy]

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 22, 1868

Col. Selby Harney, Louisville, Ky:

DEAR SIR—Will you please answer the following questions, to wit:

1st. Were you acting as provost marshal of the city of Louisville on the first Monday in August, 1862?

2d. Did General Boyle relieve Col. Dent at his request, ten days prior to the election in August, 1862, and issue an order directing you to take charge of the provost department?

3d. Were any orders issued by General Boyle or yourself directing a military force to be present on election day in August, 1862?

4th. Were you or not sent for at any time on the day of the aforesaid election, to go to the office of Mr. Nathaniel Wolfe, and by whom?

Please state what took place at that time in regard to a military order which was then obtained regulating the election in this city.

Please state whether there was any indication of a mob, or any improper interference on the part of my friends on that occasion. Respectfully, &c., &c.,
HENRY DENT.

[Copy.]

Col. Henry Dent, Louisville:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 22d, requesting my answer to certain questions, is received, and as briefly as possible I will answer them.

I was the provost marshal of Louisville and Jefferson county at the time of August election, 1862. I think, sometime in July, 1862, by order of Gen. Boyle, I relieved you, and the duties of provost, together with the command of the troops then on duty here (34th Kentucky), was assigned to me. I always understood this was done at your request. No orders at that or at any other time emanated from my headquarters directing the use of military at the polls.

No such order was received from Gen Boyle. Had he issued it, it must necessarily have been directed to me, as commanding officer of the regiment doing duty in this city, and the military were not so used on that day.

On the morning of the election day, in August, 1862, I was sent for by order of General Boyle, to report at once at the office of Nathaniel Wolfe, on Center street, in this city. General Boyle then handed me an order in writing, in substance that I should proceed at once to the polls, on Jefferson, below Twelfth street, and one or two others, and warn John Rogers, James Sayers and several others to leave, and notify them on their failure to at once comply they should be arrested, and their failing, I was directed to arrest them and place them in the military prison in this city. This order was written on a small visiting card.

I went to the polls and notified the gentlemen and they left. My action was speedily known all over the city, as well as the order, and you defeated.

This was the only interference I know of by the military. There was at no time during the day anything like danger from mob violence. The parties I was ordered to disperse were not in the military service, but were friends of yours personally.

I regret, and always shall, that I was the innocent cause of your defeat.
I am yours, &c., SELBY HARNEY.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22, 1868.

P. S. After the order was handed [illegible] Boyle told me that if you interfered in the execution of the order he wanted me to arrest you, which I told you during the day. I am yours, &c., S. H.

Kentuckians in the Army.

From the official register of the United States army, just issued, we compile the following list of Kentuckians in that department of governmental service:

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

John Pope, born in Kentucky, appointed from Illinois, entered service as brevet 2d lieut. of topographical engineers, July 1, 1842

Lovell H. Rousseau, born in Kentucky and appointed March 28, 1867.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Joseph H. Taylor, Major, entered service as brevet 2d lieut, First cavalry, July 1, 1856.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Joseph Holt, Brigadier General, entered service September 3, 1862.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

John C. McFerran, Lt. Colonel, Brevt. Brigadier General; entered service as brevet Second Lieutenant Third infantry, July 1st, 1843.

Gustavus A. Hull, Captain and military storekeeper; entered service July 2d, 1862.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

John McL. Taylor, Major and Colonel by brevet; entered service as Second Lieutenant of Second artillery, March 2d, 1848.

John W. Barriger, Captain and Lieutenant Colonel by brevet; entered service as Second Lieutenant Second artillery, July 1st, 1856.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

R. H. Alexander, Major; entered service as Assistant Surgeon, December 2d, 1853

Thomas McMellin, Captain and Lieutenant Colonel by brevet; entered service July 1st, 1862.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Cary H. Fry, Deputy Paymaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Entered service as brevet 2d Lieutenant, 3d infantry, July 1st, 1834; resigned October 31st, 1836; appointed paymaster February 7th, 1853

Rodney Smith, Major. Entered service February 23d, 1864

Charles M. Terrell, Major and Lieutenant Colonel by brevet. Entered service January 17, 1837.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Barton S. Alexander, Lieutenant Colonel; Brigadier General by brevet. Entered service as brevet 2d lieutenant, July 1st, 1842

ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT

John W. Todd, Major. Entered as brevet 2d lieutenant, July 1st, 1852.

George W. McKee, First Lieutenant; Major by brevet. Entered June 11, 1863

William P. Butler, Second Lieutenant. Entered June 18th, 1866.

REGIMENTS OF THE LINE.

First Cavalry—Richard H. Rousseau, 2d Lieutenant, May 2, 1867.

Second Cavalry—Thos. J. Wood, Colonel; brevet Major General; entered as 1 Lieutenant topographical engineers, July 1, 1845.

J. G. Mac Adams, 2d Lieutenant; entered March 7, 1837.

Third Cavalry—Wm. B. Lane, Major; Lieutenant Colonel by brevet; entered as 2d Lieutenant June 28, 1848

Joseph Lawson, 1st Lieutenant; entered February 23d 1866.

Joseph J. Ennis, 2d Lieutenant; entered April 15, 1866.

Scott H. Robinson, 2d Lieutenant; entered March 7, 1867

Fourth Cavalry—Richard W. Johnson, Major; brevet Major General; entered service as brevet 2d Lt., 6th Infantry, July 1st, 1849.

Eli Long, Captain; brevet Major General: entered 2d Lt., June 27, 1856

Will. I Moberly, 2d Lt.; entered June 18th, 1866

Fifth Cavalry—Eugene W. Crittenden, Major; entered as 2d Lt., 4th cavalry, March 3d, 1855

Edward W. Ward, 2d Lt.; entered July 22d, 1867.

Sixth Cavalry—Hancock T. McLean, Captain; entered service May 14th, 1861.

John W. Spangler, Captain; entered service May 14th, 1861.

Seventh Cavalry—James D. Learry, 2d Lieut; entered Jan. 22, 1867.

Eighth Cavalry—And. J. Alexander, Major; brev. Brigadier General; entered service as 2d Lieut. mounted rifles, July 26, 1861.

Ninth Cavalry—John M Bacon, Captain; entered service July 28, 1866.

Tenth Cavalry—S. L. Woodward, 2d Lt.; entered service June 18, 1867.

First Artillery—John J Hawes, 1st Lieut.; entered service April 23, 1866.

Second Artillery—Wm. P. Graves, 1st Lieut; brev, Major; entered service March 24, 1862.

Roger G Howell, 1st Lieutenant; entered as 2d Lt, June 13, 1864.

Third Artillery—James M. Lancaster, 2d Lt.; brevet Major and Adjutant; entered service June 17, 1862.

Edward Davis, 2d Lt.; entered service June 17, 1867.

Fourth Artillery—Joseph Stewart, Major; brevet 2d Lt. 1st Artillery, July 1st, 1842 Wm. F. Stewart, 2d Lt; December 1st, 1866.

Fifth Artillery—George A. Kensel, Captain; brevet Lt Colonel; entered as 2d Lieut. 4th Artillery, July 1st, 1857.

Thomas R Adams, 2d Lt., June 1, 1867

First Infantry—Anderson D Nelson, Major; brevet Colonel; entered 2d Lt. 6th infantry, July 1st, 1841.

Fifth Infantry—Nelson Thomasson, Captain; entered 2d Lt. Oct. 21st, 1861.

David O Rousseau, 2d Lt., March 7th, 1867

Sixth Infantry Wm. W. Fleming, 1st Lt., 18th June, 1866.

Seventh Infantry—James P. Martin, Captain; brevet Lt. Colonel; entered service July, 1860

Tenth Infantry—Edward B. Alexander, Colonel; Brigadier General by brevet; entered as 2d Lt. 6th Infantry, July 1st, 1823. Clayton S. Burbank, 2d Lt, March 7th, 1837.

Seventeenth Infantry—George H. Crane, 1st Lt, Feb. 23 1866.

Nineteenth Infantry—John S. Hammer, 1st Lt, Feb 23 1866

Twenty first Infantry—Thomas. E Lawson, 1st Lt., Feb. 23. 1866.

Twenty second Infantry—Archibald H. Goodloe, 1st Lt., Feb 23, 1866.

Twenty-third Infantry—John W. Lewis, 1st Lt., July 20, 1866.

Twenty fifth Infantry—Wm. A. Miller, 1st Lt, February 23d, 1866.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Joseph J. Reynolds, Colonel; Brevet Major General; entered service July 1st, 1843.

Twenty eighth Infantry—Richard Vance, 1st Lt, February 23, 1866.

Thirtieth Infantry—L. M. Longshaw, 2d Lt., June 18, 1867.

Thirty-first Infantry—Benj. C. Lockwood, March 7. 1867

Thirty second Infantry—Thomas L Crittenden, Colonel; Brevet Brigadier General and Major General of volunteers. John C. Carroll, 1st Lt, February 23, 1866.

Thirty-third Infantry—Joseph G. Waters, 1st Lt., Feb. 23, 1866.

Thirty-fourth Infantry—George B. Pickett, 2d Lt., July 20, 1866.

Nathaniel Wolfe, 2d Lt, Jan. 22, 1867.

Thirty-fifth Infantry—Wm. V. Wolfe, 2d Lt, March 7, 1867.

Thirty sixth Infantry—Joshua W. Jacobs, 1st Lt., June 27, 1867

Thirty seventh Infantry—A Sidney Smith, 2d Lt, June 18, 1867.

Thirty-eighth Infantry—Wm. F. Spurgin, 1st Lt., July 28, 1866.

Fortieth Infantry—Edward Allsworth, 2d Lt, July 28. 1866.

Forty-third Infantry—Frank D. Gauett, 2d Lt, July 28, 1866.

Forty-fourth Infantry—Benj. M Piatt, 2d Lt., July 2, 1867.

RETIRED LIST.

Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson.

Lt. Col. Thos. L. Alexander, 5th infantry.

Lt. Col. Edward Steen, 2d cavalry.

Major Wm. F. Edgar, medical department.

Capt. H. B Hendershott, 2d artillery.

Capt. Juo. C. Symmes, ordnance department.

PRESIDENTIAL STATE CONVENTION.—The Democracy of Minnesota hold their State convention at St. Paul, on the 26th of February, to appoint Presidential delegates to the national convention. On the same day the Democracy of Kansas meet at Topeka. Minnesota has eight delegates and four votes in the convention, and Kansas has six delegates and three votes.

The Fort Smith (Arkansas) Herald notes the fact that emigrants are settling in all parts of the State, and says: We learn that in this county, Scott, and Franklin, lands are in great demand by emigrants from other States. It is said a very good class of emigrants are coming in and are looking for homes. Every foot of vacant land is being taken up in this county by pre-emption.

The prisoners in the Vigo county (Indiana) jail tried to break out on Sunday evening, but were detected. The sheriff starved them for two days, hoping that some of them would reveal the leaders of the plot.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LOUISVILLE MARINE HOSPITAL

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1867.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—W. E. Gilpin, M. D., Board of Aldermen; J. C. Robinson, Common Council, C. G. Smith, Common Council.

HOSPITAL COMMITTEE—John E. Crowe, M. D., Board of Aldermen; J. L. Smyser, Board of Aldermen; W. [illegible] Conner, Common Council; A. Lezer, Common Council; H. C. Murrell, Common Council.

SUPERINTENDENT.........................MRS. E. H. GARY

MEDICAL FACULTY.

G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery University of Louisville.

J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery Kentucky School of Medicine.

D. W. YANDELL, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine University of Louisville.

J. T. OWEN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine Kentucky School of Medicine.

VISITING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—J. W. Maxwell, M. D., [illegible] Forsyth, M. D., D. W. Yandell, M. D., F. C. LEBER, M. D., J. M. Crawford, M. D., Preston B. Scott, M. D.

RESIDENT GRADUATES—A. J. Keightley, M. D., W. S. McBurnie, M. D., R. H. Singleton, M. D.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the General Council:

GENTLEMEN: We hereby submit the annual report of Mrs. E. H. Gary, the worthy Superintendent of the Louisville Marine Hospital. Although we find a difference of about $7,000 00 between the expenses of the last and the preceding year, the accumulation of expenditure the past year is not owing to any want of diligence or economy on the part of the superintendent. One extraordinary source of expense during the past year was involved in the introduction of water into the building, the new improvements enabling us to supply all parts of the hospital with both cold and warm water, and at an expense of nearly three thousand dollars. A new cooking range has also been introduced, which, with its appurtenances, cost about one thousand dollars. We deemed it necessary, also, to require an improvement in the matter of diet during the past year, which involved an additional expenditure of three thousand dollars. These unusual expenditures will, in the aggregate, account for the excess of expenditure the present year over the preceding year. The improvements alluded to above were absolutely necessary to render the institution perfect, and will be permanent, and we take a pride in pointing to our local Hospital as unexceptionable now in all respects, and challenge comparison with any similar institution of like capacity in the country.

We regard the present system of employing resident graduate physicians as a decided improvement upon the plan adopted for several preceding years, and recommend its continuance. The three resident graduates, Drs. McBurnie, Singleton and Keightley, have exercised rare diligence and intelligence during the past year, and have given universal satisfaction. This excess of resident graduates was owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the election, the Council permitting the three to remain during the year.

It becomes our duty to call your attention to the incapacity of the hospital for the maintenance of those unfortunates who are entitled to its benefits. Applicants for admission are turned away daily, although they stand in great need of hospital accommodations, all the bedding being occupied, and even the floors being resorted to for the accommodation of the sick. All great cities consider it their first duty to afford accommodations for their sick paupers; but, with sorrow, we confess that Louisville is delinquent in this respect. We recommend that immediate action be taken to increase our hospital accommodations fully fifty per cent. We respectfully suggest that the addition of another story to each wing of the building will insure the accommodation required for eighty additional patients, and will enable you to avail yourselves of the advantages of a lying-in hospital for *enceinte* females—a class of patients which the dictates of humanity require should be separated from other patients—a rule observed in all well-regulated hospitals in this country and in Europe.

With these suggestions, and with the hope that a committee will be appointed at once to co-operate with the trustees in perfecting the improvements alluded to,
We remain respectfully,
W. E. GILPIN,
Trustee Board of Aldermen.

We do not agree with the trustee from the Board of Aldermen in his suggestion as to the practicability of employing resident graduates, regarding the system of employing a resident physician as both economical and in all respects beneficial. The present resident graduates, however, have discharged their duties as faithfully and as satisfactorily as any that could have been selected.
JAMES C ROBINSON,
C G SMITH,
Trustees of Common Council.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Hon Board of Trustees of the Louisville Marine Hospital:

GENTLEMEN—In submitting the customary annual report of this institution, I would respectfully call your attention to the following tables, exhibiting the expenses and receipts, as also the number of patients, males and females, male and female children admitted, born, discharged and died. Also the number of dispensary patients who have received medical and out-door relief. By referring to table No. 1, you will find the regular household expenditures itemized. This table shows the actual daily expenses for the sustenance and medical wants of the inmates. There is an increase in the regular household expenditures this year, owing to instructions and orders given me by your honorable board and the visiting physicians and surgeons, to furnish a more liberal diet, as also in drugs, liquors, &c.

The number of patients *admitted* and *accommodated* during the present year, 1867, is 1,005. The average cost per diem is 68 40 95 cents. This average does not include the dispensary patients who have received medicines, yet they tend to increase the expense. They number 1,869 treated (see table No. 12). I may safely say the cost of such patients can be put down at $1 50 per day, making a total for the year of $547 50. Table No. 2 gives the extra expenditures, itemized also, which, though calculated in the average cost per diem for each month, swell the total expenses of the year. For various averages see notes to tables Nos. 1 and 2.

The judicious improvements made by order of your honorable board in the bath rooms, hot water and gas apparatus, have overcome a great inconvenience, and supplied a much desired want for the cleanliness and comfort of the patients. This, and other extra expenditures for repairs, such as hardware, painting, dry wells, &c, will be found in this table. Table No. 3 gives the receipts from private patients and U. S. marines. These will fall short of the receipts of the preceding year. I had hoped that when your honorable board reduced the price to be charged private patients, it would be an inducement to invalids to avail themselves of the desirable accommodations and the moderate charge of eight dollars per week, which I regret to state is not the case.

Table No. 6 shows the total expenses of the hospital, which is included in tables Nos 1 and 2, the amount of appropriation made by the General Council, the receipts from pay patients, United States marines, the clinical fees from the medical schools, and the auction fees set apart by the State.

The various tables that follow these will show in themselves their nature and import.

I would say that I have carried out and obeyed the instructions in everything pertaining to the superintendency and control of the hospital made and given me by your honorable board at your various official visits.

In conclusion, gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to me by you, both socially and officially, during the past year. I take pleasure, also, in thus publicly expressing my confidence in and gratitude to the young gentlemen who have so faithfully, energetically and conscientiously discharged their arduous and delicate duties as resident graduates of the institution. They have invariably displayed a rare devotion to the trusts reposed in them by the Council, and are justly entitled to the thanks of the Superintendent, patients and all who have been connected with them during the year. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours, &c,
MRS. E. H. GARY,
Superintendent L. M. Hospital.

TABLE NO. I.

Showing the Regular Household Expenditures in the Louisville Marine Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1867.

January	$1,601 45
February	1,537 13
March	1,813 95
April	1,683 15
May	1,733 86
June	1,755 70
July	1,838 92
August	2,090 76
September	1,946 90
October	2,067 84
November	2,089 27
December	2,222 73
Total	$22,381 66

The average cost per diem of this table is 55½ cents.

The average cost per diem for articles in table No. 2 that are marked with a star * and added to table No. 1, will be found in table No 2. The expenses of medicines for Dispensary patients, which are $547 50, are included in the average cost of tables Nos. 1 and 2.

The total expenses of the Hospital, including permanent articles, improvements and all other [illegible] of purchase, will make the average cost per diem [illegible] cents.

TABLE NO. II.

Showing extra expenditures (not included in Table No. 1) in the Louisville Marine Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1867.

Hardware	$ 675 54
*Plumbing	85 11
*Dry Goods	935 09
Furniture and Upholstery	399 13
Dry Wells	335 00
*Coffins	270 00
*Queensware	100 94
Coal	1,237 60
*[illegible]a	681 50
*Repairs	54? 10
Surgical Instruments	80 45
*Lumber	86 64
*Stationery	107 30
*Merchandise	11 30
*Printing Hospital Report and Tickets	106 25
Extra appropriation to Dr. J. F. Lytton	300 00
Refurnishing bathrooms and water-closets, carpentry, &c.	901 58
Hot water apparatus, range, &c.	1,124 73
*Insurance	150 00
Total	$8,078 12

In this table of current daily expenses are additional ones, such as are marked with a star (*), they being destructible and perishable items, worn out of service, destroyed or broken, requiring continual renewing and refurnishing, as plumbing, dry goods, queensware, coal, gas, repairs (which includes painting), lumber, stationery, and cost of medicines for dispensary patients, amounting to $4,215 83, to be added to the total expenses of Table No 1, which are $22,381 66, making the expenses for the year 1867 $28,597 49 which makes the average cost per diem 68 40 95 cents.

The expenses not included in the average cost per diem are permanent fixtures, hardware, furniture and upholstery, dry wells, surgical instruments, extra appropriation, refurnishing bathrooms, hot water apparatus, &c., that amount to $3,815 23.

TABLE NO. III.

Showing Receipts from Private Patients and United States Marines in the Louisville Marine Hospital, for the year ending 31st December, 1867.

MONTHS.	Receipts from Private Patients.	Receipts from United States Marines.	TOTAL.
January	$ 70 00	$ 7 81	$ 77 81
February	8 00	349 26	430 26
March	85 00	301 44	386 44
April	110 00	311 57	421 57
May	58 50	106 43	164 93
June	45 00	80 53	125 53
July	65 80	137 26	203 06
August	41 00	69 26	110 26
September	8 00	50 71	58 71
October	9 00	10 13	19 13
November	28 00	60 65	88 65
December	41 50	134 26	175 76
Total	$642 80	$1,619 30	$2,262 10

TABLE NO. V.

Showing the excess of regular household expenditures in the Louisville Marine Hospital for the year 1867 over the year 1866, collated from Table No. 1 of each year.

MONTHS.	Monthly expenses for the year ending 1866.	Monthly expenses for the year ending 1867.	Excess of Monthly expenses over the year 1866.
January	$1,528 62	$1,601 45	$ 71 83
February	1,149 38	1,537 13	387 75
March	1,126 39	1,813 95	387 56
April	1,163 26	1,683 15	519 89
May	1,311 58	1,733 86	292 8
June	1,398 63	1,755 70	357 07
July	1,529 47	1,838 92	309 45
August	1,537 77	2,090 76	552 79
September	1,417 46	1,946 90	529 44
October	1,423 37	2,067 84	641 47
November	1,420 18	2,089 27	669 09
December	1,456 09	2,222 73	766 64
Total	$16,790 20	$22,381 66	$5,591 26

Amount of Table No. 1	$22,381 66
Amount of Table No. 2	8 078 12
Total expenses for the year 1867	$30,459 78
Total expenses for the year 1866	23,388 53
Excess of expenses over year 1866	$7,071 25

TABLE NO. VI.

Recapitulation.

Amount of table No. 1	$22,381 66		
Amount of table No. 2	8,078 12		
			$30,459 78
Receipts from pay patients, table No. 3	$642 80		
Receipts from U.S. marines	1,619 30		
		$2,262 10	
Receipts from medical schools for clinical lectures		877 00	
Amount of appropriation by General Council		26,530 00	
Received from auction fees, set apart by the State		3,713 49	
			33,382 59
Balance to credit of hospital			$2,922 81

Whole number of days of officers, nurses, cooks, patients, &c, in hospital for the year 1867, 40,651.

Average cost per diem 68 40-95 cents. This average includes tables Nos. 1 and 2, except those items not marked with a *.

The average cost per diem of table No. 1 is 55½ cents.

The average cost per diem of the total expenditures is 71 9-10 cents.

The Feejee Treaty.

The King of the Feejee Islands has sent to the President of the United States a treaty in the strange shape of an immense tooth of a whale, nicely variegated in color, at the ends of which is attached a strongly-twisted grass cord, which serves as a handle. If the President takes hold of this cord and accepts the tooth the King will regard the treaty as binding, and will renew his promise to pay the indemnity due for three American sailors whom his subjects ate several years ago. The Feejee Islanders are particularly fond of short pork, or swine's flesh, and of long pork, or "missionary." Probably they mistook the sailors for missionaries. What reams of paper Mr. Seward might save if he would borrow a hint from the tooth treaty of the Feejee Islanders! He might return to the wampum of our American Indians, and if foreign nations should imitate him and the King of the Feejee Islands diplomacy might be simplified throughout the world. Judging by the dread of Fenianism which prevails in Great Britain, we cannot tell how long it will be ere the Irish republic will send George Francis Train to Washington with a black-thorn stick tied in the center with a hay rope. If the President should grasp the rope firmly would not the British lion roar?—[New York Herald.

A queer duel recently took place in Texas. A gentleman of Houston, who had lost all his family by the late epidemic, and who was himself weary of his bereaved existence, was touched on the shoulder as he entered the house by an aggrieved acquaintance, who requested his company a short distance. Both walked away in silence. Soon coming to an open field, the silent challenger paced off the approved distance, each drew his pistol, and, with the words "Ready, fire!" the duel was commenced and ended. One went home with a shattered jaw; the other crawled into the woods to die.

Miss Anna C. Jagerisky has completed the undertaking of skating for thirty consecutive hours in Detroit. Unlike others, who have barely kept themselves in motion when engaged in time matches, Miss Jagerisky started at a rapid rate, which she kept up during the entire thirty hours, with the exception of the few minutes allowed for rest. At the close she ran swiftly to a hack, and was conveyed home apparently in the best of spirits.

The Fort Smith (Arkansas) Herald says the Cherokees are now determined to press the final settlement with the Government of their claims, which have been unsettled for years. The nation is now a unit, and old feuds have died away. Chief Downing says all is peace, and the Cherokees are doing better than they have for many years past.

H. Jerome Burr, an ingenious mechanic in Bloomfield, Connecticut, is getting up a combination organ and piano that shall be operated by one set of keys. He has been ten years at work on it already. It will consist of nearly 10,000 pieces.

Gas in Pittsburg costs private consumers $1 60 per 1,000 feet. The city, however, pays only $1 (including the Government tax), and besides gets 12,500,000 cubic feet free of cost, excepting the Government tax. It is unfortunate that such generosity is confined to Pittsburg.

The Legislature of Missouri proposes to punish, by fine and imprisonment, parents who neglect to send their children to school at least four months in the year.

White gunpowder is now manufactured in France, which leaves no trace in the gun. It is highly spoken of in French military circles.

The King of Bavaria has given a dowry of five hundred florins to every young woman who has asked him since his little affair with his cousin.

The Rev. John Harwood, of Springfield, Ohio, has fallen heir to an estate of £80,000 in England, by the death of a brother.

In comparison with the previous year, the London Times has lost over 5,000 subscribers and $30,000 in its profits.

Haight, of New Jersey, 29, is the youngest man in the House, and Thad. Stephens, 75, is the oldest.

Queen Victoria has gained this year twenty pounds—not sterling, but avoirdupois.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—On Saturday last, an old lady named Mrs. Kochems died, at Madison, and on Friday her husband died. Quite a number of the descendants of this aged pair had assembled from a distance to celebrate their golden wedding, which would have taken place on Wednesday. The Madison Courier may well call this "singular."

—It seems strange when one reflects that Florida is in this country, and as it were, a part of us, to read that the people down there are eating tomatoes, peas and strawberries. Reconstruction should see to this. What right have unreconstructed rebels to revel in such luxuries at this time of year, when truly loyal people can't?

—Good coal costs one dollar per barrel in New Orleans.

—There are seven field marshals in the British army; four of them are new.

—It is a significant fact that most old fashioned balls end with a jolly, informal reel.

—L. N. B. fell on the ice in the Bois de Bologne and injured it.

—Mr. Milburn the blind preacher, was in Chicago on Sunday.

—Mario has failed to excite St. Petersburg to the paying pitch.

—Bishop Selwyn, of Litchfield, has just been consecrated with great pomp.

—The Grand Rapids Democrat renominates McClellan and Pendleton for 1868

—Ina Hillgen is the name of a new Swedish singer, whose admirers think her better than Jenny Lind.

—The English painter Watts has just done a dyspeptic delineation of "Death on the Pale Horse."

—At a horse race at Evansville, on Saturday, one of the animals fell down and killed himself, and the rider made a narrow escape from death.

—At an election for Councilman at Columbus, Indiana, on Saturday, the Democratic candidate was elected over Col Stansifer by forty-seven majority. The ward was seventeen Republican at the last election.

—A lot of Kentucky upland cotton was sold at auction at Evansville on Saturday at 15½ cents, whereupon the Journal goes into ecstacies and declares that Evansville is destined soon to become a "great cotton market."

FAMILY PRIDE.—First boy: "My father's a officer." Second boy: "What officer?" First boy: "Why, a corporal!" Third boy (evidently "comic"): "So's my father—he's a officer, too—a General, he is!" Fourth boy: "Go along with yer!" Third boy: "So he is—he's a general dealer!"

—An old lady was telling her grandchildren about some trouble in Scotland in the course of which the chief of her clan was beheaded. "It was nae great thing of a head, to be sure," said the good lady, "but it was a sad loss to him."

—There is a good deal of the brute in man. For example, he is generally dogmatic, often pusillanimous and sometimes easily cow-ed; occasionally categorical, and is always ready to be made a "lion" of.

—A gentleman at a musical party asked a friend, in a whisper, "How shall I stir the fire without interrupting the music?" "Between the bars," replied the friend.

—"Am I not a little pale?" inquired a lady who was short and corpulent, of a crusty old bachelor. "You look more like a big tub," was the blunt reply.

—Which one of the planets is of Israelitish origin? Jupiter (Jew-Peter.)

—Why is an old bachelor like a monk? Because he wears his scowl—(cowl).

—What Miss does an old bachelor usually cling to? Miss-take.

—An irreverent and anti-ritualistic Londoner was recently fined $50 for interrupting a clergyman with "a sort of noise like a turkey cock," which the reverend gentleman illustrated in court for the benefit of the judge and the amusement of spectators.

—At Mrs. Senator Sprague's reception, that lady was superbly attired in a very rich black and white brocade silk, and wore turquoise and diamond ornaments. Miss Chase wore a blue silk dress, with Pompadour waist and lace spencer.
[Home Journal.

—Thurlow Weed gives up the ghost—of the Republican party.

—Bonner should engage Queen Victoria to write for the Ledger. She would do it Brown.

—Baltimore contributed $20,000 to Dickens' plunder.

—A steam saw-mill in Bristol, Ind., has a lady engineer.

—Lamartine is well enough to take a two hours "constitutional" every day.

—A mass meeting to sustain the President is to be held in New York.

—Counter-irritants—Habitual shoppers—[Lowell Courier.

—The Russian Crown Prince has got the handsomest wife in Europe—among princes.

—A Detroit minister has run off with the wife of one of his deacons.

—Salt Lake is slowly rising, and a Mormon deluge is a distant prospect.

—The Oneida communists will admit no new members.

—The cross of the Legion of Honor is worn as a bracelet in Paris.

—Nobody in Texas will own to carrying a gold watch.

—Not found among Stanton's virtues—resignation.

—A nice opera hood in Paris costs only $400.

—The supper at the great ball in Chicago cost $6,000.

[From the Lexington Statesman

The New President of Liberia a Kentuckian.

Harper's Weekly, for January 25th, contains the portrait of the President of Liberia, who was inaugurated on the 6th of January, 1868. His name is James S. Payne, and he was born within four miles of this city, at the place now owned by Mr. Wm Bradley. Payne's father was the slave of the late Edward Payne, of this county, and his mother the slave of a rich widow named Mukes. She was an indulgent, kind mistress, and allowed this woman to live with her husband. Mrs. Mukes, upon the death of her husband, determined to educate the children of James Priest Payne, among whom was the boy James S. She did so—and James S. was prepared for the ministry in the Presbyterian church. About 1840, Mrs. Mukes sent young James S. and his brothers and sisters to Liberia, it then being illegal to free any slave in Kentucky. In 1844, Mr. Edward Payne died, and left James Priest Payne, the father, free. About that time James S returned to Kentucky and took with him back to Liberia his father, James Priest. James S. Payne has not been to Kentucky since. On his mother's side he was a pure negro. His father's mother was about a half-breed Indian. The President of Liberia has an uncle living within four miles of this city, named Abner. He is quite an old man. Twenty-seven years ago the slave boy left Kentucky for the then colony of Liberia. He to day rules a young Republic with near two hundred thousand inhabitants. His picture shows him to be a fine-looking, dignified, intelligent man.

INSURANCE MATTERS—HEAVY LOSSES OF CINCINNATI UNDERWRITERS—LOSS IN TWO DAYS OVER $255,000.—The Insurance companies of this city, during the past two days, have suffered considerably by heavy losses. On the steamer Emerald they will lose over $200,000, and on the Geo. D. Palmer $10,000. They also lose heavily on the Chicago fire, reported in yesterday's issue. On one house alone, that of the drug store of Burnham & Van Schaak, they lose $40,500. The following offices, viz: National $5,000; Enterprise, $2,500; Commercial, $3,000; Miami Valley, $2,500; Peoples', $2,500; Boatmen's, $2,500; Lafayette, $2,500; Ohio Valley, $2,500; Farmers' and Mechanics', $2,500; Franklin, $2,500; Burnet $2,500; Western, $2,500; Tobacco, $2,500; Buckeye State, $2,500; Eureka, $2,500; Farmers', $2,500; American, $2,500, and Adams, $2,500. The entire loss to Cincinnati companies, $15,000, thus making a total of $255,000. One company held risks for over $20,000 on the cargo of the steamer Emerald.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

The New Albany Ledger says:

We learn that one or two young ladies who were guilty of loud talking during service at the John Street Church, on Sunday night, will be brought before the Police Court to-morrow. This would be humiliating, and we hope their friends will be saved the disgrace of such a spectacle. Although it would be perfectly right for them to answer for bad conduct, yet we trust the matter will not be brought to an issue. The Mayor is determined, however, to deal with all parties found guilty of such offenses to the extent of the law.

The latest feat of a circus acrobat consists in turning a double somersault over sixteen muskets with fixed bayonets, the guns being fired at the moment of the leap.

STATE NEWS.

[From the Lexington Statesman.]

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.—Thos. M. Eglinton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in this, Seventh Congressional district has one hundred and sixty applications on his docket, of whom the following have received a final discharge, and others are being daily issued:

January H Forsythe, Jackson A. Houton, Wm. F Houton, Bourbon county; Daniel Smith, Stephen B Eubank, Henry G. Porter, Clark county; James R. Page, Thos. S. Page, S F J. Trabue, Franklin; John H. Cooper, James W. Houghton, M H Parker, Fayette county; Alfred O. Rebands, Elijah Gabbert, H H Farnesworth, Mercer county; Dr. John R Hall, G F Thomas, Stephen Lucas, Moses Thomas, John C. Glass, Alexander Thomas, John E. Featherston, Thomas B Hesslett, M T Bond, A J. Gano, Joseph S. Graves, John E Applegate, Scott county; James P. Gray, Samuel T. Hampton, Woodford county.

There can be seen, at General Price's studio, a fine portrait of Lieut Scott Dudley, the gallant Adjutant of the 21st Kentucky. It is a most perfect likeness and a fine piece of painting—in some respects the best or as good work as General Price ever did. Lieut Dudley was a general favorite with the boys who wore the blue in the 21st infantry, and they will be glad to know that so skillful an artist has made so good a picture of their brave comrade.

At the same place can be seen two portraits by the celebrated painter, Beard—one of the late R. A. Alexander and the other of Gen. Price. They are both good likenesses and are very fine works of art. Gen Price has also just finished a group of children. As he is peculiarly happy in this kind of painting, it is enough to say that this picture is most excellent.

PROMOTED.—Lieutenant John H Todd, of the U S cavalry, and a resident of Frankfort, has, we learn, been promoted to First Lieutenant of the same regiment. Lieutenant Todd was a late Capt in the volunteer service, and was married about a year since to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Bonnie Broadhead, who charmed the many visitors to the capital for several winters, by her lovely and fascinating manners. We congratulate the Captain upon his promotion, and the government upon having the services of so gallant an officer.

[From the Paris Kentuckian.]

PRIMARY ELECTION IN CLARK COUNTY. On Saturday the Democracy of Clark county held a primary election for the purpose of selecting their candidates for the offices of sheriff and circuit court clerk of that county. The plan adopted was this: The county committee had a poll opened in each precinct, at which the Democrats voted as at an election; the polls were forwarded to the committee, properly certified, and the committee then footed up the returns and declared the candidates having the largest number of votes to be the nominees of the party.

Capt. W. D. Curry was nominated for sheriff, having received thirty majority over George Sutherland and forty over Grant Jackson.

John Taliaferro was nominated for clerk, having received 150 majority over Thomas Taylor—A. J. Bruner receiving 100 votes.

There were about 750 votes cast altogether.

FINE CATTLE SOLD.—Maj. Jerry Duncan has sold Lou Ann 2d, and her sucking heifer calf, by the Duke of Airdrie, to Mr. D. Selsor, of Madison county, Ohio, for $500. Lou Ann, being fifteen years old, was not valued at any price, and Mr. S. offers her to any one who will raise the calf to weaning time. Major Duncan refused $2,000 for Lou Ann when she was a heifer, and he "calculates" that he has sold her calves for $7,500. Geo. M. Bedford and Geo. Bean have each purchased a bull in New York at fancy prices. Mr. Bedford has sold his premium yearling bull, Sarpedon, to John Ross, of Ohio, for $800.

THE MULE TRADE.—H. F. Hibler reports to us that he sold four work mules to Archy Bedford at $237 50 per head.

Jesse Boulden returned on Friday from Pennsylvania, where he sold 60 head of mules that cost $100 one year ago, at $165 per head.

B. S. Letton has returned from Georgia, bringing two negroes with him; but whether he exchanged mules for them or not we did not learn.

H. C. Bedford ships an extra lot of three-year olds to Pennsylvania this morning.

Jeff Kenney, who accompanied Smith & Robinett's mules last September to Alabama, has returned. They shipped 211 head, and had sold all but 30 head.

John Tarr sold mules in Pennsylvania at $120 that cost him $79 here a short time since.

Henry Butler reports that he sold Pole. Kenney's mules in Pennsylvania at comparatively good prices.

Zed. Offutt, who has been in Georgia since October, is at home, with a report of hard times. Some parties who had held 100 mules there for months, had not sold over five head. Macon, which is generally a good market, has now no trade in mules.

An Indianian reports to us that he took a lot to Georgia, and returned with all but two, which he had traded for watches.

Charley Clark, who accompanied Alex. McClintock to Georgia, is again at home, buying more mules for shipment. He thinks the market will improve in February. Cheap mules can be sold by sharp traders.

Joe Scott has returned from New Orleans, having exchanged his mules on Red river for 400 head of stock cattle.

Drunken Congressmen.

Washington (Jan. 17) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

There never was greater need than at present for a vigorous prosecution of the war against intemperance in high places. Whether Senator Wilson has become discouraged or disgusted I know not, but he seems to have entirely relinquished his Christian efforts, of a year ago, to reform his Congressional brethren through the agency of his temperance society. One gentleman, who was an exemplary member of the Congressional Temperance Society a year ago, astonished and appalled the boarders at Willard's, one morning last week, by entering the breakfast room in his night shirt, at about 10 A. M.; another was taken home in a hand cart, not many Sunday's since; while still another, over whose conversion the ladies were, a year ago, saturating their pocket handkerchiefs, and "carrying on" in a more melo dramatic way than anything recorded of the Brick Lane Branch of the Ebenezer Temperance Society, of which the elder Mr. Weller's "second wenter" was such a bright and shining light—that gentleman (need I say he is a distinguished Senator from the West?) has been, for a week or more, confined to his room and a diet of pickled cabbage to help him over a prolonged carouse, terminating in the delirium. Nor is this all. Would that it were. It is not even the worst.

As this subject is a delicate one, I shall be pardoned, I trust, for withholding names. The moral sense of the nineteenth century revolts against such publicity as a vile slander. The newspapers are licensed to be funny over the police court reports, and to blazon forth poor John Smith's debauch as an awful example, but between a great man and his "little weaknesses" the moral ones hang a vail which no journalistic Aesculapius, a little, without incurring censure as an irresponsible scribbler and an envenomed calumniator. A particular case (I repeat that I use no names) has become so serious of late that an eminent bishop of the Methodist church has been sent for, and has come all the way from Philadelphia to see what he can do in the way of reforming the eminent sinner. Strange work for a bishop, whose office is, or ought to be, to administer, instead of to prohibit, spiritual consolation.

Heavy Suit Against the City.

We understand that Judge Burke, of Cleveland, Ohio, now in the city as attorney for the holders of certain bonds issued by the city for the Sandusky railroad, intends to bring suit against the city for the balance due on fifty-three bonds (of $1,000 each), issued by the city to the Sandusky City Junction railroad.

The city issued 110 bonds to this railroad company, and the company in order to negotiate them mortgaged certain real estate in this city and vicinity to secure the payment of the bonds and interest.

The interest having been unpaid, the holders of the bonds several years ago foreclosed this mortgage and sold the mortgaged real estate. The proceeds of the sale amounted to only about $50,000, leaving a balance, with the interest now due upon these bonds, of about $170,000. Judge Burke represents 53-100 of this balance, or about $51,000.

This is the amount he proposes to sue the city for, and of course if he recovers the other bondholders can also recover, and the city will finally have to pay nearly $200,000 more than she has already paid for this defunct railroad.

In this suit will be included as co-defendants the private stockholders of the company.—[New Albany Ledger.

On New Year's eve, there was a dance at Fort Gibson, Ark., and quite a number of Cherokees were there, and among them a Cherokee merchant by the name of Jesse Bushyhead, was on the floor dancing late in the night, when some person from the outside of the house shot him through the body, from which he soon died.

Mrs. Lorey Blount died in Ripley, Tippah county, Miss., on the 5th inst., aged 102 years 4 months and 25 days. She had been a helpless sufferer for nine years.

Daily Democrat.

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—OFFICE—
South side Green st., two doors below Customhouse.

FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1868.

Arrival and Departures of Mails.

	CLOSES.	ARRIVES.
First Eastern	2:00 P. M.	6:00 A. M.
Second Eastern	12:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
First St. Louis, Mo	2:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
Second St. Louis, Mo	12:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
First Indianapolis and Chicago	2:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
Second Indianapolis & Chicago	12:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
First Nashville, Memphis and all Southern Mails	12:00 P. M.	4:30 A. M.
Second Nashville & Memphis	5:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
First Lexington, Frankfort and way Mails	12:00 P. M.	11:00 A. M.
Second Lexington, Frankfort and way Mails	1:30 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
Louisville and Bardstown Railroad	1:30 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
Louisville and Cincinnati Mail-boat	9:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Louisville and Evansville Mail-boat—Leaves on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays	1:30 P. M.	6:00 A. M.
Shawneetown—Leaves on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays	12:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Taylorsville and Bloomfield—Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	12:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
First Shelbyville	12:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Second Shelbyville	1:30 P. M.	7:00 P. M.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AND MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Memphis and Nashville Mail	5:00	6:00 A.
Memphis and Nashville Exp	4:00 A.	6:00 P.
Crab Orchard Express	2:05 P.	7:00 A.
Bardstown Accommodation	8:15 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	6:30 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	4:15 P. M.	

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

Depart.		Arrive.	
Except Sunday 5:30 A. M.		4:30 P. M.	except Sunday
Ex'cpt Sat & Sun 1:40 P. M.		10:30 P. M.	"
Daily	4:30 P. M.	7:15 A. M.	"
Daily	9:45 P. M.	6:00 A. M.	Daily

A Delightful School Entertainment.

The pupils of Miss Anna Brannan's select school for young misses, gave an entertainment on Wednesday morning, which was of a highly pleasant character, evincing much proficiency in their mental and musical studies. The following was the order of exercises:

Reading, by Hattie Morton.
Reading, by Katie Bell.
Music, by Katie Creel.
Reading, by Lucia Houston.
Music, by Alice Wyatt.
Singing, by Lillie Hill.
Reading, by Lottie McIlvain.
Reading (Hood's Lost Heir), Tenie Nicholas.
Reading, by Ella Morton.

These exercises were followed by the discussion of the question: Is the hope of reward a greater incentive than the fear of punishment? The senior class participated, exhibiting much tact and adroitness in their manner, matter and method of debate.

Miss Brannan is a very accomplished and successful teacher, and is doing a noble work in the cause of education. Her school is that formerly taught by the lamented Miss Maggie White, to whom she is a most worthy successor.

City Court of Louisville.

Yesterday was an extremely cold morning, yet there was a large crowd at the City Court, playing to perfection the part of loafers. The night previous was the coldest one of the season, and was too cold for violaters of the law to come out, or else for the police to search after them. His Honor J. Hop. Price, who was on the bench, disposed of business as follows:

Pat. Farahar, assaulting Wm. McDowell; examination waived, and bond fixed in $250 to answer.

Thos. Sale, stealing $500 from Daniel Batman; laid over until 3 o'clock.

Frank Arbuncle, stealing property from John Ellis; bail in $100 to answer a misdemeanor.

Julia Holmes got upon a general spree, for which she was fined $3 and held in $100 for two months.

LADIES' MASONIC WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME.—Yesterday afternoon there was another session of this society, held in the ladies' parlor of the Masonic Temple.

Mrs. Wm. Cromey presented the application for membership of James P. Chambers, Esq., clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court, accompanied by the fee of ten dollars. He was unanimously chosen an honorary member. We hope that many other gentlemen will follow this excellent example of Mr. Chambers.

The finance committee reported the net profit of the concert given on Tuesday night as $703 10.

It was determined that the concert should be repeated at an early day, with an entire change of programme.

The meeting then adjourned to Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE INDIANA—SHE MAY YET PROVE A LOSS.—In our river column will be found a telegraphic dispatch from Captain Neal, of the Indiana, dated Vicksburg, yesterday, from which it will be seen that the accident to the Louisville and New Orleans packet Indiana was more serious than was at first anticipated. She ran upon a log at Island 102, above Vicksburg, by which her hog chains, fore and aft, were broken. A large amount of her freight was thrown overboard to save the boat, but she had finally to be abandoned. The Indiana, at the time of the accident, was bound from this port to New Orleans with a full cargo of freight.

GERMAN DRAMA—WEISIGER HALL.—Deborah, the last performance with which the citizens of Louisville will be favored, was given last evening at the Weisiger Hall, by the Janauschek troupe. The house was a fair one, though not as good as we anticipated. The acting of M'lle Janauschek, as Deborah, the Jewess, was unequaled, and in the third act where she heaps anathemas upon the head of Joseph, won the most enthusiastic applause.

The troupe leave to-day for St. Louis. We commend them to our brethren of the press, and wish for them a prosperous season.

☞A chap went into a well known saloon yesterday and invited several up to drink with him, among them the barkeeper. All accepted and called for drinks; but the barkeeper declined. The chap looked at him a moment—"Won't drink, hae?" "No; thank ye—never drink," said the barkeeper. "Well," said the chap, "I can't treat boys; for I never drink any man's whisky which he is afraid to drink himself;" and the chap went out and left the tumblers half-filled upon the counter.

THE OASIS.—Our young friend Dick Gardner has bought out the interest of his former partner, Ed. Steadman, and he will hereafter run the Oasis on his own account. He has made numerous improvements in the place, having refitted the tenpin alleys with new pins and balls. This saloon, which is opposite our office, will be constantly supplied with the finest liquors, cigars, &c., to be found in the city. Dick is a most clever young man, and it will afford him pleasure to wait upon all who may give him a call.

☞The old, renowned and respectable firm of Glover, White & Co., since the accession of Daniel P. White, their junior partner, seem to be flourishing in the tobacco business. Yesterday they sold one hogshead, raised by J. W. Farmer, at $53 per hundred, and one hogshead at $32 50, raised by A. G. Kelly. Both were bought by Lawrence Landrum for the Canada market.

☞The greatest bargains in this city for men's and boys' fine clothing and furnishing goods can be had at the Masonic Temple clothing and furnishing store corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, as we are now selling our entire stock at New York cost. Come one, come all, and satisfy yourselves.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR.

The Bribery and Corruption Charges.

The General Council met in regular session last evening.

In the Board of Common Council a communication from a large number of citizens, residing between Portland and Woodland Garden, was read, complaining of the mismanagement of the City railway.

Mr. Baxter, from the Board of Aldermen, presented a communication from the Mayor and the Chief of Police, with reference to certain charges of bribery and corruption against members of the police force. The following are the documents:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3, 1868.

To the General Council:

I would respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the very important communication sent me by Mr. Robert Gilchriest, Chief of Police, and which I think demands your immediate attention. Respectfully,

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE, Jan. 30, 1868.

Hon. Philip Tomppert:

DEAR SIR—It appears that at a public meeting, held in the Fourth ward, on Monday evening, Jan 27th, Mr. T. E. C. Brinly publicly proclaimed that, in a committee meeting held a few days since, at Frankfort, Ky., one of the members of the council of this city publicly announced that a member of the Louisville police had accepted of and received two hundred dollars as a bribe, or hush money. On behalf of and in justice to the police force under my charge, I deem it just and proper that this charge should be thoroughly and dispassionately investigated, so that if there be any one or more belonging to the police force so lost to all principles of honor as to be guilty of the above specific charges, that he or they may be brought to speedy trial and dismissed from office, thereby relieving the force of the general imputation which at present rests upon them. Holding, as you do, the position of being responsible, to a great extent, for the acts of the police of the city, I feel confident that you will cheerfully comply with the request, and present it to the General Council for their kind consideration.

Respectfully, ROB'T GILCHRIEST, Chief of Police.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Baxter, in the Board of Aldermen, was adopted:

WHEREAS, In the Louisville Courier, of the 30th inst., the following article appeared in the form of editorial:

"THE POLICE—SOME DARK REVELATIONS ANTICIPATED.

"Mr. T. E. C. Brinly publishes a card this morning in reply to the call upon him by Policemen Hipwell and Jarboe, in which he gives his authority for the statement that a certain police officer had taken a bribe of seven hundred dollars. Mr. Karsner, the member of the Council referred to, is, we understand, prepared to make his statement good. The matter should be probed to the bottom, and every honest policeman in the city owes it to his own reputation to have the most thorough investigation.

"In addition to this we hear of other questionable, if not dark, transactions, involving some of the highest officials in the city, and if the half that is told us is true, an investigation will develop a system of corruption on the part of some of our officials and police that will startle the community.

"Let the exposition be made! Every good citizen demands it, and every honest official and politician should also demand it;"

Therefore be it,

Resolved by the General Council, That a committee of two from the Board of Aldermen and three from the Common Council be appointed to investigate the above charges, with authority to send for the necessary persons and papers, and that said committee be instructed to report the result of their investigations to the Council at the earliest practicable period.

Messrs. John G. Baxter and J. L. Smyser were appointed on the part of the Board of Aldermen and Messrs. H. F. Viesman, W. H. Dulaney and Wm. O'Connor on the part of the Common Council as the investigating committee.

SINKING FUND.

The following annual report of the commissioner of the sinking fund was presented and referred to the revision committee:

January 1, 1867—Cash on hand	$237,148 14
Received to December 31, 1867	530,427 23
Total	767,575 37
Withdrawn from the sinking fund	642,552 82
Balance on hand January 1, 1868	125,022 55

THE NEW JAIL.

Mr. Brohston presented the report of the committee that has had under advisement the proposition for the construction of the new jail, and announced that the plans of Messrs. Bradshaw & Co. had been adopted. The report, on motion, was received and filed.

Messrs. Stancliffe & Co. presented a claim of $1,621 for services rendered as architects in preparing plans and specifications for the new jail. Referred to the committee on revision.

Mr. Duerson offered a resolution of inquiry concerning the non-running of cars on the Main street city railway after 7 o'clock in the evening. Referred to committee on railroads.

A petition was presented from J. McAtee, asking the payment of certain apportionment warrants for grading and paving.

THE STREET RAILROADS.

Upon the resolution to allow the lessees of the Central Passenger Railway Company the privilege of running one-horse cars on their line, the horse to be not less than fourteen hands high, quite a spirited discussion arose. The faults and shortcomings of the various street roads were depicted in the most graphic and eloquent manner. Most of the members participated in the debate, which took the widest possible range. They were particularly severe upon the "bob-tails," and lack of conductors, and yet expressed a generous disposition to make all allowances possible, so that the companies might not lose money. The resolution was adopted.

THE ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY.

Pending the consideration of a number of apportionment warrants for public improvements that, under the decision of the Court of Appeals, the city will have to pay, Mr. Robinson, of the Eleventh ward, stated that he thought the Assistant City Attorney and his sureties were legally bound for the payment of all these claims. Mr. Elliott had drafted the ordinances, the Council had ordered the improvements under his advice, and now, from it having been enormous, would have to pay several hundred thousand dollars. He thought Mr. Elliott should be held responsible.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Mr. McAteer announced that after the meeting of the sinking fund commissioners, next Monday evening, the Mayor would be able to borrow one hundred thousand dollars, and then the three thousand dollars appropriated for the relief of the poor of the city would be distributed.

The Board of Aldermen allowed the claim of Messrs. Bradley & Gilbert, of $3,120, for printing the past year.

The two boards then adjourned to meet Thursday, February 13th.

ORDINANCE WARRANTS.—The following ordinance warrants were disposed of yesterday in the City Court: City vs Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, obstructing the intersection of Sixth and Portland avenue; continued. City vs Louisville City Railway Company (three cases), obstructing Main street with a turn table; continued. City vs Central Railway Company, obstructing Garden street with a turn table; continued. City vs Dennis Long, obstructing a sidewalk; discharged at defendant's costs. City vs Peter Hoefler, same offense; continued. City vs Isaac Crumise, obstructing a street; dismissed. City vs M. Godshaw, throwing filthy and offensive matter into the street; dismissed at defendant's costs. City vs Wellman & Allen, offering for sale diseased and measly pork; dismissed. City vs Thomas McDermott, obstructing Fifth street; continued.

VISIT TO THE SKATING PARK.

THE MASQUERADE YESTERDAY.

SCENES, INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

Having heard much of the pleasures of skating, but not having had time to enjoy the sport, we last night determined to pay a visit to the Cedar Hill Park, and for this purpose took passage upon a Fourth-street car, having in our possession a small piece of green pasteboard with the picture of a car upon one side of it, which had been handed to us by a gentleman to give to the conductor if he should ask us any questions. The trip out to Cedar Hill occurred without any accident, though the car was crowded. At every crossing parties en route to the place of enjoyment would stop the car, and, by the hardest squeezing, managed to get in, until within and on the outside of the car there could not have been less than seventy-five persons.

Arriving at the southern terminus of the railroad, we hastened along a plank walk, by the aid of the gaslights, to the park, where, after showing another card, we entered a narrow gate and proceeded on to where the parties were gliding around upon the smooth surface of the ice, going to and fro with the speed of a locomotive, and dodging around and past each other with the greatest precision. There were present those of all ages, sizes and sexes, who seemed to be enjoying themselves hugely. Little girls, not over eight or ten years of age glided past us, as well as the young lady, the old matron, the youth or the man—in fact, everybody was there, the park being crowded, if anything too much so for perfect pleasure. A number were in mask, nearly all of whom well acted the parts they had assumed. The Great Western band discoursed the sweetest music as the gay party would whirl to and fro past the stand. The park was brilliantly illuminated with gas, and we do not remember to have seen a more beautiful and at the same time interesting and exciting scene, than we had the pleasure of witnessing last night, while standing in the lookout-house and watching the skaters. There were some upon the ice who were just learning the art of skating, who furnished much amusement to the looker on by the ludicrous tricks and capers they would cut in endeavoring to manage themselves on the ice. On more than one occasion the heels of some unexpecting party would fly up and they would measure their full length upon the ice. The only thing that occurred to mar the pleasure of the afternoon or night, was an accident which occurred to Mr. Fred. Sloan in the afternoon. He is a fine skater and was endeavoring to learn two of his friends the art, having hold of the hand of each of them. The two pupils fell, and in doing so pulled their teacher down with them, he falling with one of his legs twisted beneath his body in such a way that it was broken at the ankle. He was cared for in the best manner and brought to the city in the carriage of Mr. Dumesnil, one of the proprietors of the park.

The building previously erected for the rink has been turned into a ten-pin alley and dancing saloon. A splendid string band is in attendance in the ball-room, and those who cannot enjoy themselves on the ice trip it here on "the light fantastic toe" until the hour to close arrives. Last night there could not have been less than one thousand persons present. Messrs. Ormsby & Dumesnil do all in their power to render a visit to the park pleasant to all.

We understand that on Saturday there will be two grand matches: One for gentlemen and another for ladies. For both of the premiums offered a number of persons will contest, and that will, no doubt be the grand gala day of the season. The park will be open daily from 3 P. M. until 11 o'clock at night.

THE PORTLAND SWINDLING CASE.

The Accused Parties Escape—How it was Done.

It will be remembered that some time since, Mr. Hustetter, of Portland, was swindled out of $550, by having imposed upon him a lot of worthless linen, by a party of three sharpers. The facts were at once made known to the police here, and our efficient Chief of Police, through the assistance of the telegraph, succeeded in procuring the arrest of the parties at Seymour, Indiana. Officers Enlow and Ewing were dispatched there, but when they arrived there last Saturday, a writ of *habeas corpus* had been applied for by the parties, and the officers were unable to get them. The officers succeeded in having the hearing of the *habeas corpus* delayed until Friday (to-day), the parties being placed in the care of the Marshal of Seymour.

Officers Enlow and Ewing returned here, got a requisition from Gov. Stevenson and Wednesday went to Seymour after the sharpers. When they arrived there they, to their surprise, found that the birds had flown. They, after some difficulty, got an interview with the Marshal of Seymour, who informed them that the prisoners had been left in charge of two men, and while they were busy at something else for a short time, the prisoners escaped. Our officers being unable to obtain any clew as to where the parties had gone, they returned here. If the parties had been held until to-day, as the officers were given to understand that they would, the confidence men would have been brought to justice. From the facts, as related to us by officers Enlow and Ewing, it would seem that there was something wrong in regard to the release of the parties, but where the blame rests we will not undertake to say. The parties are well known to our officers here, and they will no doubt yet be arrested.

☞We observe that a correspondent of the Courier very properly alludes to the gifted vocalist, Miss Montgomery, who, at the Masonic concert, Tuesday evening, so completely charmed the large audience. She possesses one of the richest, clearest and finest voices that we have ever heard, and the melody of her heart and soul ripples forth in exulting, noble and triumphant strains. Louisville possesses many musical amateurs of the rarest powers and the highest attainments, but in all the bright galaxy who worship at the shrine of St. Cecilia, there is none of finer talents or greater abilities than this young lady, who seems to possess the very soul of song.

SOCIETY INTELLIGENCE.—Quite the event of the season in fashionable circles was the entertainment given last evening at the elegant residence of Dr. Wm. B. Caldwell, on Walnut street. The occasion was the debut into society of the young and accomplished daughter of the host, Miss Ann Eliza, who, with her relatives, Professor J. Lawrence Smith and wife, visited the Exposition at Paris last year, and made a protracted tour of the Continent.

FREDERICK HOUSE.—The traveling community, and the public generally, will be glad to know that our old and clever friend, Mr. P. N. Frederick, is refitting and refurnishing the well-known Frederick House, on Brook street, between Market and Jefferson. It will be opened next week for the reception of boarders, and we can cheerfully recommend it and its clever proprietor to all who would wish to stop at a good house with a clever gentleman.

☞Go to the great cost sale of men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods, at Masonic Temple clothing store—finest and most complete stock ever offered in the city.

JEFFERSON CRIMINAL COURT.

Sixteenth Day—The Figg Homicide.

The Circuit Court, the Hon. Geo. W. Johnston on the bench, met as usual yesterday morning. The only thing of interest transpiring was the argument in the case of Michael Rice, charged with the killing of L. R. Figg some time during last October. This is a very peculiar case for many facts, and has created considerable interest. As the Judge of the City Court, at the examining trial remarked, its was peculiar from the fact that the widow of the deceased appeared as the main witness for the defense. The case was argued at some length by General Jackson and Major Kinney for the defense and Judge Burnett and W. R. Dupuy for the prosecution. After the conclusion of the argument, which was about 4 o'clock, the case was submitted to the jury, who had not agreed up to the hour of adjournment, and they were held over.

Democratic Meeting in the Third Ward.

In obedience to the call recently made through the columns of the city papers, a large and very respectable number of the residents of the Third ward met last night at the hall on Green street, between Clay and Shelby.

The object of the meeting was to organize a ward club. About sixty names were enrolled by the secretary as members, which is a good beginning, and we hope that others will be encouraged to come forward and emulate their example.

Mr. I. N. Long moved that Mr J. M. Brawner act as temporary chairman, which motion prevailed. After taking the chair, Mr. Brawner stated the object of the meeting, and suggested that the club proceed to nominate candidates to serve for the ensuing term.

A motion was made, seconded and carried to the effect that all persons not residents of the Third ward be excluded from the privilege of voting for officers of the club, or participating in the proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. Oliver Lucas and Mr. John H. Almond were nominated for President. A vote was taken and resulted in the election of Mr. Almond. Mr. Sam'l Russell was elected Vice President, I. N. Long Secretary, Chas. Y. Duncan Treasurer. A committee of four was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the club and report at next meeting. The following-named gentlemen composed the committee: Dr. J. B Lavielle, Oliver Lucas, T. B. Boyd and Jelson Payne. After transacting the business before the meeting, the meeting adjourned, to meet next Wednesday night, at 7½ o'clock. The best feeling prevailed, and nothing but harmony is looked for in the Third ward for all time to come. Several candidates were present, and at the conclusion of the meeting were called for, and responded to in a few and chaste remarks by Col. Cochran, H. W. Bruce, Col. Phil. Lee and Geo. W. Caruth and others.

We congratulate the Third ward upon the success of the meeting, and earnestly request all good Democrats of the ward to sustain and encourage the Club.

Shocking Tragedy at Frankfort—A Young Girl Outraged—Her Violator Hung.

On Tuesday evening the insensible body of the young daughter of Mr. Dennis Callahan, of Frankfort, was found at the head of the railroad tunnel. Her collar-bone was broken, and she had received other severe injuries. It was thought at first that the unfortunate girl had accidentally fallen from the stone wall above, but subsequent developments divulged a fearful and harrowing story. Miss Callahan, who is about fifteen years of age, it seems was attacked by three negroes, who violated her person and then threw her over the steep precipice, thus hoping to hide their fiendish crime. She was enabled, after her partial recovery, to make such revelations as led to the election of one of the black miscreants. He was promptly arrested. Yesterday afternoon the justly incensed populace took the negro and inflicted summary punishment by hanging him.

EIGHTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—Last night the gallant, invincible and enthusiastic Democracy of the Eighth ward met at their fine hall, on the corner of Sixth and Court Place. An organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

President—Jno. S Carpenter.
Vice President—P. Bannon.
Secretary—George Shadburne.
Treasurer———— Jones.

The following executive committee was appointed: Pat. Bannon, Chairman; James Bridgeford, T. L. Barnett, J. M Duncan, Joseph Clement.

A large number of the candidates were present, who addressed the audience, presenting their respective claims, as this modest class of people always do.

CONCERT OF THE CHESTNUT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—We regret that other duties prevented us attending the concert given last evening at the Chestnut-street Baptist Church. From our knowledge of the abilities of the various persons engaged in the entertainment we know that it must have been a fine success. The proceeds of the concert are for liquidating the remaining debt upon the organ.

WEATHER STRIPS.—This indispensable article has been reduced in price by Messrs. Fitch, Lindsey & Reuter, on Fourth street, between Main and Market. They out-*strip* anybody selling *strips* in the city. Their advertisement in another column will fully explain.

THOMAS SALES DISCHARGED.—We have already mentioned, in the Democrat, the arrest of Thomas Sales, upon a charge of stealing $500 from Daniel Batman. The case was tried in the City Court yesterday afternoon, when Sales was discharged.

☞It will be seen by reference to another portion of the paper that a call is made for a meeting of the Eleventh-ward Democratic Club, at corner of Eighteenth and Market, on Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

CHANCERY COURT.—The regular weekly session of the Chancery Court, Hon. Henry Pirtle, Chancellor, and Harry Stucky, Clerk, will be held to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock this morning.

☞The Richmond keeps the best of liquors, cigars, &c. Go there and see.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

Eleventh Ward.

The Democratic Club of the Eleventh ward will meet on Eighteenth and Market streets, on Saturday, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of reorganizing. All the Democrats of the ward are invited to attend. L. B. BATES, Pres't.
WILEY ROGERS Sec'y.

☞"Papa," said a little urchin to his father the other day, "I saw a printer go down the street just now."

"Did you, sonny. How did you know this person was a printer?"

"'Cause I do, papa."

"But he might have been a carpenter, blacksmith or shoemaker."

"Oh, no, papa, he was a printer; for he was gnawing a bone, and he had no stockings on, the crown was out of his hat and his coat was all torn. I am certain he was a printer, papa."

☞It is said that Nasby is to read in Philadelphia. If his reading is as bad as his spelling, he ought to be successful by mere force of cacophony.—[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

☞A Boston paper thinks that the reason why Goliath was so astonished when David hit him with a stone was that such a thing had never entered his head before.

☞Work on the Cologne Cathedral was suspended three centuries ago. It will be resumed next spring.

☞A Connecticut infant was so unfortunate as to be born with three noses.

[For the Louisville Sunday Democrat.]

My Choice.

BY JOHN PATRICK.

If Heaven the bless'd prerogative would give
That I might choose which way I'd like to live,
I'd have a house, not large, but very neat,
Exalted high on some commanding site,
Whereby I'd gaze on fair creation's work,
And feast my fancy like the soaring lark.
I'd have the walls hung round with Grecian scenes,
Sketched in a style that would surpass my dreams;
I'd have the furniture, so rich and neat,
And add a wife to make the joy complete;
And let should be we'd have a little boy,
Whose romping frolic makes a father's joy—
And while we write it, let us not forget
A little girl is still a mother's pet—
With two such hopes we'd live in realms of bliss,
And Earth and Eden turn to happiness;
With them I'd have no canker, nor no strife,
But live as one who seeks the bread of life;
With money plenty for our style to spend,
And some laid past wherewith to help a friend,
We'd live in harmony, reciprocated love,
And lift our thoughts from earth to Heaven above.
I'd have a garden rich with all the trees,
Fragrant with sweets that would our palates please,
And all the flowers that could perfume the air
In graceful outline I would have them there.
I'd have a bust of all the men
Who lived and sparkled like the diadem
That shines and dazzles our admiring eyes,
Emblems of greater light beyond the skies;
I'd have the works of all the authors dear,
Who have with gems of gold enriched our literature,
I'd have a study, and with lots of time,
I'd pluck the fruits of all that is sublime;
I'd write such works as would command such fame
As to create a great undying name;
I'd raise a literal fever.
I'd be an author and I'd live forever.

January 11, 1868.

JEFFERSONVILLE ITEMS.

[Reported for the Louisville Democrat.]

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1868.

COMPLIMENTARY.

It is with great pleasure that we copy the following from the New Albany Commercial:

EXCITEMENT AT JEFFERSONVILLE.—The Good Templars are getting up a big excitement at Jeffersonville. They have, it appears, taken upon themselves the onerous duty of closing up saloons, gambling houses, etc., and working a forced reformation in that municipality on general principles. Several persons have already been arrested by a Good Templar policeman, and litigation and quarreling is the order of the day. We wouldn't give much for a forced reformation, and we predict the Good Templars of Jeffersonville will find it necessary to change their base and method of operations in order to accomplish what they have in view.

We are not alone in our criticisms in regard to the actions of this institution, and are glad to see our cotemporaries entering the contest and giving help *to the organization itself*.

A great misunderstanding upon the part of our readers has taken place in relation to our article of yesterday. Any man, careful in his reading, will discover that we complimented the association of Good Templars and the Young Men's Christian Association very highly, and not to their detriment as most folks have it. We do say, most emphatically, that we are in favor of every principle and idea advocated by these organizations, as far as their *legitimate duties come under our instruction*, but most assuredly will ever go against their taking issue with outside questions, and making it a part of their creed. We say let well enough alone. Leave outside issues to the public, say we, and every lover of law and order will bear them out in their laudable undertaking. We never will, intentionally or otherwise, can we help it, make any remarks which would have the least tendency to deteriorate from the plausible stand taken by these societies; but upon the other hand are ever willing to lend a helping hand to the cause they have undertaken to carry out. When we think that they are overdoing the thing, we will try to correct the evil by speaking of it. When they, in our judgment, are pursuing the right path, we will endeavor to smooth the road. If we have erred in any of our conjectures or criticisms, we are open to correction.

CITY COUNCIL.

Not much of importance was transacted last night in the Council. The bonds which the city ordered were produced by Mr. Sparks, and proper disposition made of the same. The interest-bearing bonds of the city are now ready for negotiation, and parties wanting to invest are respectfully invited to call upon Captain Jack Howard, at his office.

THE OLD CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

This building was sold at public auction by the Marshal, on Monday, Col. Kelgwin being the purchaser, at $75. We understand that the Colonel intends to move it upon one of his vacant lots for an office.

ACCIDENT.

A very alarming report of a man falling fifty feet off of the top of the new Catholic Church in this city and being fatally injured, appeared in the Courier of this morning. The man fell about twelve feet, and walked off about as unconcerned as though nothing had happened. This report of the Courier's correspondent from this place is about as reliable as most of his other efforts.

Mrs. Crow, the estimable lady of the Presbyterian clergyman of this place, died very suddenly yesterday. Her sudden death has cast a gloom over her many friends and acquaintances in the city. She was a most excellent lady, and society has lost a finished ornament in her demise.

REVIVALS.

The religious excitement in the different churches has not abated. In the Methodist church particularly the good work goes on. Never has so much enthusiasm been exhibited in our city in regard to religious affairs as has been for some time manifested in this church. Crowds, night after night, visit Walnut street M. E. church, imbued with a divine inspiration, and it is expected that before the good work closes quite an addition will be made to this society. In other churches we hear of a similar favor but not so extensive.

THE WORKING PEOPLE.—It is reported that large numbers of workmen, who had been attracted by high wages to Canada, have returned home, owing to reductions in wages there. In New Jersey the Paterson locomotive builders have an order from the Union Pacific railroad for fifty locomotives. Most of the knitting mills at Cohoes, New York, and also the tool factories have been temporarily closed, but business men there are making their usual preparations for its approaching season. A Bath (Me) correspondent of a Portland paper says that ship-builders there are taking courage from the movements in their behalf in Congress and elsewhere, and are making arrangements to do more the coming season than has been done for several years. The Lewiston (Me) Journal says there is now more demand for labor in that city than there has been hitherto for several months. Business promises well. A man in New York advertises to furnish employers with workingmen who will work for their board until spring. The numbers of applications for aid made to the overseers of the poor of Boston, during the past few weeks, has been about ten per cent greater than at this period last year and other previous years. A great many men are out of employment, and those who are not entitled to receive aid from the city are assisted by the charitable associations, whose books show a larger increase in the way of applications than those of the overseers of the poor. One gentleman in South Boston, who usually employs four or five hundred men, has only seventy or seventy-five at work, and the number of employes in many stores and manufactories has been greatly reduced. It is probable that some public action will soon be taken for the relief of those who are suffering.

DEMOCRATS!

After you have done your duty by the Louisville Democrat, send for a copy of the "SENTINEL-ON-THE-BORDER," heretofore published in Michigan. It has been consistent and unswerving for right over wrong, for Democracy over Black Republicanism, for the Constitution over power and usurpation. It has, and is fighting the battle of the South on Northern ground. Give it a place in your favor. This year is to be fought the greatest political battle of modern times. Sustain those who are, and have been, unwavering. The Sentinel-on-the-Border is a national journal—bold and fearless for the cause of truth and justice. The mass of its readers are Northward. Will the people of the South give it the power financially to battle on still more effectually? Address

ALF. S. EIERDLF & Co.,
Lock box 258,
ja7 d1aw&w1m Louisville, Ky.

CITY ITEMS.

AUCTION SALES BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
81 and 83 Fifth street, bet. Main and Market.

FOR THIS WEEK.

FRIDAY MORNING, January 31, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, sale at auction rooms of a variety of goods.

SATURDAY MORNING, February 1, 1868, regular sale at auction rooms of all descriptions of goods.
SHERMAN P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

Our readers have probably noticed that a boss drayman, named Thomas Sales, was arrested on a charge of stealing five hundred dollars from Dan Batman. An investigation of the case was made before His Honor, J. Hop. Price, yesterday evening, which resulted in the triumphant acquittal of the accused. There are but few men that can prove a better character than was shown by Mr. Sales, and His Honor, in deciding the case, said that even without the proof of character there was no proof looking to the guilt of the accused.

Mr. Reaser appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. R. and T. R. Baird, Jackson and Kinney for the defense. ja31 d2*

Dry Goods at Auction.

The sale at the store of S. Rothchild, on Market street, between Second and Third, will be continued this Friday morning, January 31st, 1868.
SHERMAN P. WHALEY, Auc'r.

Remember the Great Sale

Of furniture at the store of Messrs. Wharton & Bennett, by order of administrator, will be continued on Saturday morning, February 1st, 1868 at 10 o'clock. The sale is positive, as the partnership must be closed.
ja31 d2 SHERMAN P. WHALEY, Auc'r.

☞Especial attention is called to the sale of real estate, of three store and dwelling houses and lots, on Second street, between Main and Market streets on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 5th, 1868, at 3 o'clock, on the premises. This is very desirable property, and situated on one of the best streets in the city. The houses contain store and dwelling, and are now under rent to good tenants, and have not been unoccupied for ten years. Terms at sale.
SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
ja30 dtd Auctioneer.

☞Especial attention is called to the continued administrator's sale of furniture at the warerooms of Messrs. Wharton & Bennett, on Main street, between Second and Third streets, on Saturday morning, February 1st, 1868, at 10 o'clock.
S. P. WHALEY,
ja30dtd Auctioneer.

Great Clothing House.

J. M. Armstrong now occupies his elegant new store building, No. 132 Main below Fourth.
no22dtf

LOCAL NOTICES.

Tenpins! Tenpins!!

I have fitted up in the finest style the ten-pin alleys at the "Oasis Saloon," on Green street, opposite the Democrat office, which are kept constantly open. No charge for rolling. The bar is supplied with the best of liquors and cigars.
ja31 6t DICK GARDNER

St. Mark Saloon.

Southeast corner Eighth and Main streets.

The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the above named Saloon, and will constantly keep at their bar the best of Liquors and Wines. Lunch every morning at 10 o'clock.
ja23 d1m WESLEY & JENKS.

C. COGGESHALL,
Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Louisville, Ky.

Special attention is called to the FELT ROOFING, introduced by me in this city. This roof is fire-proof, makes a handsome appearance, is cheaper and far more durable than any other, and is adapted to all kinds of buildings. All persons having tin, iron or metal roofs will find it to their advantage to use my Elastic Roofing Paint. Steamboat and railroad men are solicited to examine my Canvas Roofs. All kinds of roofing material for sale. oc10tf.

MRS. PORTER
Has the Largest and Most Elegant Stock of Millinery Goods in Louisville.

TO-MORROW
Mrs. A. E. Porter will open 10 cases of New Style Hats, which will be sold cheap.

AUGUST ELECTION—1868.

CLERK CHANCERY COURT.

HARRY STUCKY is a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court. ja26

CHARLES M. THRUSTIN is a candidate for Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court. ja31

DR. GEO. A. HOKE is a candidate for Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court. ja18 te

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE.

H. W. BRUCE is a candidate for Circuit Court Judge in the Seventh Judicial District, composed of Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer and Bullitt counties. ja18 te

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce JNO. BARBEE as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing August election, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention. ja19

We are authorized to announce CHARLES SELVAGE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Jefferson county, at the ensuing August election. ja18 te

We are authorized to announce CAPT. JOHN M. MARTIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county, at the next August election, subject to convention. ja9 te

We are authorized to announce S. S. HITE as a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county, at the ensuing August election. ja6 te

FOR CHANCELLOR

THOS. B. COCHRAN is a candidate for Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, at the ensuing August election. ja6 te

FOR MARSHAL CHANCERY COURT.

R. H. SNYDER is a candidate for Marshal of the Chancery Court, at the August election. je9 te

We are authorized to announce JOHN THATCHER as a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court, at the next August election. ja te

F. C. WELMAN is a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court at the next August election. ja8 te

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. H. PARKS AS A CANDIDATE, AT THE NEXT AUGUST ELECTION, FOR MARSHAL OF THE LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT. ja1

We are authorized to announce ROBT W. HENRY as a candidate for Marshal of the Chancery Court at the ensuing August election. ja2

We are authorized to announce T. D. FOX as a candidate at the next August election, for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court. ja1 te

We are authorized to announce W. C. D. WHIPPS as a candidate, at the next August election, for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court. dc31 te

FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce L. H. NOBLE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth Attorney, of the Fifth Judicial District, at the ensuing August election. ja14 te

N. A. HUMPHER is the Democratic candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this district. ja3 te

GEORGE WILLIAM CALDWELL is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this district. de25 te

We are authorized to announce PHIL. LEE as a candidate for the office of Commonwealth Attorney, for this Judicial District. de27 tf

J. R. DUFFY is a candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, in this Judicial District. de18 te

J. M. WRIGHT is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this district. de17 te

J. D. HARRINGTON is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this Judicial district, subject to a decision of a Democratic convention. de te

FOR CLERK CIRCUIT COURT.

JACK SARGENT is a candidate for Clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court, at the August election, 1868. ja11

JAMES P. CHAMBERS is a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Court Clerk at the ensuing August election. ja16 te

JOHN S. CAIN is a candidate for Clerk of the Louisville Circuit Court, at the ensuing August election. ja21

FOR STREET INSPECTOR.

We are authorized to announce R. J. BOWLES as a candidate for Street Inspector, for the Eastern District, at the ensuing April election. ja8 te

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WOLFF & SCHIMPELER,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Wines and Liquors,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Southwest corner Third and Market streets,
no10 eod3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

FREDERICK HOUSE,
P. N. FREDERICK.......... Proprietor,
East side of Brook st., south of Market.
☞Boarding by the day or week. Ta[illegible]
ja31 2aw3m

SEED WHEAT, Seed Oats and Potatoes, Field and Garden Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Cement, Calcine, and Land Plaster, Lime, White Sand, &c., &c. BONDURANT & [illegible],
ja31 10t Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

SKATES!

IN great variety, including New York Club, Fifth avenue, Shirley's, Stephens', Stone's and other patents, for sale cheap.
R. E. MILLS,
No. 56 Main street, between Second and Third streets.
de31 tf

Poems by Eltcah,

FOR sale at Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville; A. H. Redford's, Louisville; Wm. F. Sheets', Glendale; [illegible] Elizabethtown; W. T. [illegible], [illegible], Ky.
Price, Wholesale [illegible]

Pecans.

42 BARRELS in store and for sale by
GEO. C. HUNTER & CO.,
de30 tf Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIFE IN A PILL BOX!

Extraordinary Effects

FROM

MAGGIEL'S

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS!

ONE PILL IN A DOSE!
ONE PILL IN A DOSE
ONE PILL IN A DOSE!

What one hundred letters a day say from patients all over the habitable globe:

"Dr. Maggiel, your pills have rid me of biliousness."

"No more noxious doses for me in five or ten pills taken at a time. One of your pills cured me."

"Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me. Send me another box to keep in the house."

"After suffering tortures from Bilious Colic, two of your pills cured me and I have no return of the malady."

"Our doctors treated me for chronic constipation, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's pills cured me."

"I had no appetite; Maggiel's pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and will keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggiel has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggiel's salve cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some salve behind my ears and the noise left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I inclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your salve and pills by return mail."

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

Kidneys & Retention of Urine!

Maggiel's pills are a perfect cure. One dose will satisfy any one.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES!

Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, Want of Appetite, Maggiel's Pills will be found an effectual cure.

MAGGIEL'S PILLS & SALVE

Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost always guaranteed.

Each Box Contains Twelve Pills.

ONE PILL IN A DOSE!

☞Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine throughout the United States and Canada,

AT 25 CENTS PER BOX OR POT.

All orders for the United States must be addressed to J. HAYDOCK, No. 11 Pine street, N. Y.

Patients can write freely about their complaints, and reply will be returned by mail.

Write for Maggiel's treatment of disease.

COUNTERFEITS! Buy no Maggiel's Pills or Salve with a little pamphlet inside the box. They are bogus. The genuine have name of J. Haydock on box with name of J. Maggiel, M. D. The genuine have the pill surrounded with white powder.

Medicine will be sent on receipt of price. no26 eod

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. Be sure to call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price, only 35 cents per Bottle.

OFFICES.
21 Fulton street, New York,
205 High Holborn, London, England
441 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada.

A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed *William A. Batchelor*. All others are mere imitations and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York.

Office of the Kentucky Insurance Co.,

LOUISVILLE, KY., JANUARY 11th, 1868.

RUMORS are current in many parts of this State that the above named Company is unable to meet its liabilities, and we take this method of contradicting them.

The Company has simply made an assessment upon its premium notes in order to better enable it to meet the wants of its members, and render permanent the reputation it has already established for promptness and honorable dealing with all of its policy holders, and will still continue to do business here [illegible]
ja12 tf W. P. LEDWICH, Sec'y.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY,

AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD

AN Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

BROADWAY MILLS,

Corner of Preston and Broadway.

FLOUR AND OFFAL.

Fancy and A No. 1,
Extra and Fine,
Bran and Shorts,
Shipstuff & Middlings.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SMITH & BRYAN.

Wheat and Barrels always wanted
ja16 d&wtf

New Orleans Sugar.

400 HHDS common to choice New Orleans Sugar in store and for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
ja25 5t 34 Fourth street.

WASHINGTON FOUNDERY
AND
MACHINESHOP
JOHN B. DAVIES,
SUCCESSOR TO
DAVIES & CO.,

MANUFACTURER OF Marine, Land and Portable Steam Engines; Grist and Saw Mill Machinery; Tobacco, Cotton, and Hay Presses and Screws; Boilers, Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper Work of all descriptions; Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings; Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.

Corner Main and Ninth streets,
ja30 tf LOUISVILLE, KY.

40 PER CENT. REDUCTION ON WEATHER STRIPS.

AS our stock is very large and the season drawing to a close we will make the above reduction in order to close out the stock. Parties contemplating applying weather strips to their doors and windows will do well to leave their orders now, as the price will be the same next winter as heretofore. Remember, weather strips keep the dust and coal soot out of your rooms in summer as well as winter, and the saving of your carpets and bedding will more than pay for the strips.

FITCH, LINDSEY & REUTER,
ja31 2t 77 FOURTH STREET.

BANKRUPTCY.

☞Persons desirous of the benefit of the bankrupt law, and not able to pay 50 per cent., must file their applications prior to the 2d March next.

☞All proofs of debts to be used in this State must be made before a register; if to be used out of this State, may be made before a register or a United States commissioner.

☞Blank forms for proof of debts, and Powers of Attorney, to be used in bankruptcy, may always be found at the office of Col. J. H. Ward, Register. No extra charge for filling them up.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the 23d day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of
H. C. RENICK,
Of ———, in the county of McCracken, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paducah, Ky., before Chas. S. Marshall, Register, on the 24th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja30 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the 23d day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of
JOHN H. RAY,
Of Caseyville, in the county of Union, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paducah, Ky., before Chas. S. Marshall, Register, on the 21st day of February, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja30 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the 25th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of
JOHN T. COX,
Of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 11 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 21st day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja30 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of John J. Grove, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed January 27th, 1868.

BY order of Court the creditors of John J. Grove, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Lebanon, Ky., on the 8th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. The second and third meetings of creditors provided for in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867, will be held before me at the same place and hour on the same day.
JAMES S. FIDLER,
Register in Bankruptcy.
E. A. GRAVES, Lebanon, Ky., Assignee.
ja31 Frit

Notice.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of William T. Heath. Petition for final discharge filed January 27th, 1868.

BY order of Court the creditors of William T. Heath, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Monticello, Ky., on the 15th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. The second and third meetings of creditors provided for in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867 will be held before me at the same place and hour on the 13th day of February, and on the 14th day of February, 1868.
JOHN W. TUTTLE, Register.
H. W. TUTTLE, Assignee. ja31 Frit

Notice.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of Albert Stagner. Petition for final discharge filed January 7th, 1868.

BY order of Court the creditors of Albert Stagner, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Richmond, Ky., on the 4th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. The second and third meetings of creditors provided for in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, will be held before me at the same place and hour on the 3d day of March, and on the 4th day of March, 1868.
JOHN W. TUTTLE, Register.
R. O. BURTON, Assignee. ja31 Frit

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the 28th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of
CASPER SAUER,
Of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 11 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 13th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja31 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the [illegible] day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of
WM. A. PORTER,
Of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 11 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 13th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja31 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

In Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT COURT OF KENTUCKY.

In the matter of Samuel B. Lennox, a bankrupt.

I HEREBY give notice of my appointment as assignee of
SAMUEL B LENNOX,
Of the county of Bracken, in the State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee.
Dated: Covington, Jan. 27, 1868. ja31 Frit

In Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT COURT OF KENTUCKY.

In the matter of George N. Hilton, a bankrupt.

I HEREBY give notice of my appointment as assignee of
GEORGE N. HILTON,
Of the county of Campbell, in the State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee.
Dated: Covington, Jan. 27, 1868. ja31 Frit

G. W. NORTON, Late Pres't Southern B'k Ky.
ERNEST J. NORTON.
W. F. NORTON, Paducah, Ky.
N. LONG, Russellville, Ky.

G. W. NORTON & CO.,

Bankers,

Corner Sixth and Main streets,
oct 5m LOUISVILLE, KY.

O. W. THOMAS. W. H. MERIWETHER.

O. W. THOMAS & CO.,

Pork Packers, Ham Curers,

AND

General Commission Merchants

No. 46 West Main street,
no12 tm LOUISVILLE, KY.

Java Coffee.

200 MATS choice Java Coffee in store and for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
ja25 34 Fourth street.

Sundries.

2,000 BOXES Watts' Starch;
20 bbls extra Vinegar;
100 bbls sacked Table Salt;
100 cases Axel Grease;
50 cases Champagne Cider;
20 bbls Hominy; for sale by
GEO. L. VALLANDINGHAM & CO.,
ja31 st 88 Third st., bet. Main and River

Flour, Groceries, Etc.

300 BBLS "HOOSIER;"
200 " "Boone Mill;"
50 " "Superior;"
50 " "Rose Cottage;"
50 " Assorted Brands;
10,000 bushels Fall Malt,
5,000 " Spring Malt;
100 bales Hops;
Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley,
Bran, Shorts, Shipstuff and Middlings
For sale at lowest market price by
SCHICK, DANT & SEWELL,
Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Third st. bet. Main and River.
de12 tf

New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.

100 HHDS. fair to prime Sugar, arriving and for sale by D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

300 BBLS New Orleans Molasses, arriving and for sale by D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.
de31 1m

THE LANE & BODLEY
PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
Portable Steam Engines
Single Machines, Corn Mills & Shafting,
Wood-working Machinery.
LANE & BODLEY.
Corner John and Water sts., Cincinnati.
Applicants for descriptive circulars will specify the Machinery they need.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

120 BAGS fresh Pennsylvania received per steamboat [illegible] and for sale by
GEO. C. HUNTER & CO.,
Main street, bet. Third and Fourth

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.

GEO. F. FULLER.......... Proprietor and Manager.
[illegible]........ Stage Manager.
☞Second week of the great drama, UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

ON FRIDAY evening, January 31st, will be acted the original drama in five acts, called UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

☞Saturday, Under the Gaslight matinee.

LECTURE.

Rev. J. LANCASTER SPALDING
Will Lecture in
ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH,
On Sunday Evening, February 2d, at 8 O'clock,

For the Benefit of the Poor.

SUBJECT—The Catholic Church and Liberty of Thought.
☞Admission [illegible]. ja31 3t*

HENRY VINCENT,
THE
GREAT ENGLISH REFORMER,

WILL Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, in

MASONIC TEMPLE,

MONDAY NIGHT FEBRUARY 3d, 1868.

SUBJECT—"OLIVER CROMWELL. As Boy, Student, Son, Farmer, Husband, Parent, Christian, Patriot, Member of Parliament, Soldier, Diplomatist, and Uncrowned King. His Life an Example and a Warning."

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 4th,

SUBJECT—"HOME LIFE: ITS DUTIES AND PLEASURES. Morning Dreams. First Steps in Life. Business Duties. Adult Education. Courtship, Love, and Marriage. Husbands and Wives, Parents and Children. Friendship and Friends. Acquaintances. Next door Neighbors. The Person who Lives Next Door. Men who Row with the Stream, and Men who Row against the Stream. The World is what we make it by a sunny, self-reliant and heroic action."

Tickets, 50 cents.

☞These two lectures close the course for which season tickets have been sold. ja30 td

AUCTION SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Oil Paintings, "Madona," Furniture, Mirrors, China and Glassware, Stoves and Housekeeping Articles

AT AUCTION.

THIS FRIDAY Morning, January 31st, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at auction rooms, new and second-hand lots of Bedsteads, Secretary and Book Case, cane-seat and dining room Chairs, Carpets, Chinaware, Stoves and housekeeping articles, also a lot of fine Mirrors, Carpets, &c. At 11 o'clock a splendid selection of Oil Paintings and Engravings from a private family will be sold, embracing a fine "Madona," cost [illegible] $150.
Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
ja31 Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Groceries, Dry Goods and Clothing

AT AUCTION.

THIS MORNING, FRIDAY, January 31st, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at auction-rooms
5 butts Virginia Tobacco;
20 boxes Brown Palm Soap;
1 bags Rio Coffee;
With other articles in the grocery line. Also
An invoice of Dry Goods and Clothing;
Men's Hosiery and Underwear.
ja31 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Special Notice to the Ladies—Elegant Silks, Embroidery, Laces, and first-class Dress Goods,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY morning, February 1st, 1868, at 10 o'clock, the sale of the late G. B. Tabb's stock of Dry Goods will be resumed at his store, corner Fourth and Market streets. This sale will be devoted to fine Dress Goods not heretofore offered. At 11 o'clock, a line of elegant and costly Silks will be sold, consisting of Brocade, Black and Fancy Silks, some patterns of which have been sold private[ly] for $[illegible]. Also a large and superior stock of French Worsted Embroideries, and Laces of the most elegant and costly styles. The sale will be continued in the afternoon, and notice will be given if the sale will be continued next week. The ladies are especially invited, and the sale will commence promptly at 10 o'clock.
Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
ja31 Auctioneer

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
Nos. 81 and 83 Fifth street.

AUCTION SALE.

THE Administrator's sale of Furniture will be continued on Saturday morning, February 1st, at 10 o'clock, at the warerooms of Messrs. Wharton & Bennett, on Main street, between Second and Third streets.
ja30 S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
81 and 83 Fifth street.

Constable's Sale of Fine Furniture and Carpets

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 1st, 1868, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at auction rooms, a large assortment of new Furniture, to be sold for cash.
ja31 S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
81 and 83 Fifth street.

Peremptory cash sale of fine Furniture, at a Private Residence, No. 278 Madison street, between Eighth and Ninth,

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY morning, February 3d, 1868, at 10 o'clock, I will sell on the premises, situated as above, a full line of Household Furniture, consisting in part of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor Furniture, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Table Ware and everything contained in the house. The sale is positive and peremptory, as the owner is removing to the country.
Terms cash. S. P. WHALEY,
ja Auctioneer

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
81 and 83 Fifth street.

Three Brick Business Houses and Lots, on Second street, between Main and Market streets,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY afternoon, February 5th, at 3 o'clock, I will sell on the premises, by order of the owner, three Brick Business Houses with residences, and situated on the east side of Second street, between Main and Market streets. The property is very desirable, and located on one of the business streets of the city. The property is all under rent to good tenants and has not been unoccupied for ten years, and is said to raise money. I invite the special attention of those interested in the buying of real estate to this sale, as it is very seldom that such property is offered at auction.
Terms — cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.
ja30 S. P. WHALEY Auctioneer.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange, Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Large and Important Sale—$40,000 Worth of Stocks and Bonds,

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, February 5, 1868, at [illegible] o'clock precisely, we will sell, at the Board of Trade rooms, the above amount of stocks and bonds, consisting of [illegible] shares Western Financial Corporation stock, [illegible] shares [illegible] each, Planters' National Bank stock, Memphis and Clarksville Railroad bonds, [illegible] each; [illegible] shares [illegible] Southern Telegraph stock, Jeffersonville Car and Locomotive Works bonds, [illegible] Louisville City bonds. Stock and bond dealers are respectfully invited to this sale.
ja31 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

COLSTON & MOORE,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
AND
Real Estate Agents,
No. 78 south side Main street 3 doors above Third street.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited. ☞Out door sales promptly attended to.

SALE DAYS
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
ja7 ed 1m

PUBLIC SALES.

United States Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of vendi exponas No. 700, issued from the Clerk's office of the U. S. District Court for the Kentucky District, I will offer for sale at public auction on Monday, February [illegible], 1868, at the U. S. Marshal's office [illegible], [illegible] bbls of whisky.
Terms cash. [illegible]
ja31 W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

Public Sale.

I WILL sell my Farm at Public Sale on Tuesday, February 4th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The farm contains about [illegible] acres, lying on Beargrass creek, [illegible] miles from Louisville [illegible] and Shelbyville turnpike passing through it. The improvements are comfortable dwelling, fine large stable, [illegible] milk house and spring, all the out-houses are good, plenty of fruit trees and a good vegetable garden. The farm, which is productive, is to first rate order and under good fence. [illegible]

Terms of sale—One third cash; balance on 1, 2 and 3 years' credit, with [illegible] and interest. Possession given as soon as sold.

Also, will be sold at the same time, all the stock on the farm, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, [illegible] work horses, and mules, all the farming utensils, plows, harrows, wagons, [illegible], mowers and reapers, and a small [illegible] pounds of bacon, some hemp yard, put up in jars, corn in the crib, hay in the stack, sheaf oats, and all the household and kitchen furniture, consisting of beds, bedsteads, blankets, &c., and all other articles not mentioned belonging to a well-managed farm.

Terms of Personal Property—All sums of $20 and under, cash; all over that amount, [illegible] months' credit without interest. The sale of personal property will be continued from day to day until all is sold. The sale will take place on the premises.
Mrs. RACHEL ARTERBURN.
For [illegible] apply to Wm. C. Arterburn, or [illegible] Arterburn & Summers, [illegible]
SHERMAN P. WHALEY, Auc'r.

C. DUCREUX'S Patent for instantaneous Detachment of Horses from Carriages.

[illegible]

Wanted in every State of the Union, to [illegible] Avenue, New York.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE OR RENT—WAREHOUSE in complete repair, on Fourth st., between Main and the river. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. C. HITE, Commercial Bank of Kentucky. ja24 6t*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—My dwelling, on Kentucky street, between Preston and Jackson containing six rooms, cellar and kitchen, with all necessary conveniences; lot 50 by 180 feet. For further particulars apply at my store, No. 75 Market street, bet. Second and Third. CHAS. C. BRENNER. bo17 tf

FOR SALE--COUNTRY

FOR SALE—By JOHN W. HUGHES & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 81½ Green street, bet Second and Third:

One well-improved farm, fronting beautifully on the Ohio river, 6½ miles below the city, containing 80 acres, and has all necessary conveniences.

One farm, containing 70 acres, 5½ miles from the city, on a good road; good land; improvements moderate.

One farm, containing 65 acres, 5 miles from the city, on a good road; comfortable dwelling; good young orchard, &c.

Two beautiful building lots, on Grayson street between Nineteenth and Twentieth; lots 24½ by 2[illegible] to a 20-foot alley.

Eight building lots, in the thriving city of Evansville, Ind. This property will be sold on easy terms.

Also 150 acres of good land in a desirable neighborhood, in Todd county, Ky., 10 miles from Elkton, near the crossing of the Nashville and Henderson and Louisville and Memphis R.R.

Terms liberal. no20 tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—On the north side of Jefferson street, near Second street. Apply to J. O. WILSON, 198 Jefferson street. ja19 tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A first-class Dwelling, with carriage-house and stable on east side of Eighth street, bet. Chestnut and Magazine streets. Apply to THOS. COLEMAN, Kentucky and Louisville Marine Ins. Co., Fifth near Main. ja14 tf

FOR RENT—The large Store room on Green st adjoining the Democrat office. Possession on or after January 1st, 1868. Apply at the Democrat office. de29 tf

FOR RENT—On January 1st, 1868, the second third and fourth stories of storehouse No. 264 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth. Inquire of [illegible] & WHITNEY.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—As governess, in a respectable private family, by an accomplished young English lady. Address E. B. C., Cincinnati Postoffice. ja30 2t*

WANTED—Homes and work for 200 girls, good cooks, washers and ironers, housekeepers, &c. Employers can call ANY DAY and get suited by selection. Large assortment fitted up for the purpose and superintended by a lady. Louisville Employment Agency 101 Fifth street. ja30 tf

WANTED—Intelligent men with small capital, to address for circular and learn of the best and easiest way to make money ever presented. SHANNON & SELLERS, 1[illegible] Jefferson street, U. S. Hotel Building, Louisville, Ky. ja28 6t*

WANTED—TO RENT—A small house (3 or 4 rooms), within reasonable distance of a street railroad. Address "Tenant," this office. ja26

WANTED—All persons wanting employment or business of any kind to call on MADAM MAYNARD, the greatest living prophetess. She will tell your past, present and future. Don't invest your money without first seeing her aid and counsel. She is most reliable in her business calculations, in law suits or love, increases your luck by selecting business or locations or situations.

P. S. The Madam treats all female complaints. Read the following:

I certify that Madam Maynard cured me in one month of female debilitation.
MRS. CLINE, 207 Second st., Louisville, Ky. ja21 tf

WANTED—TO RENT—A comfortable residence, in a central portion of the city; one with modern improvements preferred. Address Box 14, Democrat office. de29 tf

WANTED—BOARDERS—At the Delmonico, 1[illegible] Fifth street. We are prepared to take boarders cheaper than any other house in the city. All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. A splendid lunch every morning and night at 10 o'clock. Give us a call.
LE OMTE & KING, Prop's.

WANTED—TO SELL—1,000 sets of Government harness, complete, with bridles and collars; several thousand feet of wrought and cast iron pipe; lumber, shingles, timber, &c., second-hand and new; several wagons, with other things heretofore advertised, for sale until all closed out, at [illegible] wareroom, northeast corner of Brook and [illegible] streets, just above new Galt House.
A. J. ALEXANDER, Agent.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—To make an arrangement with a live man in every county, who wishes to make money and can give good references. No capital required. Will sell a business now paying $150 per month, and rely on profits or my pay. Address J. C. Tilton, Pittsburg, Pa. ja24 d&w2w

WANTED—AGENTS—For the GRAY JACKETS, and how they Lived, Fought and Died for Dixie, with Incidents and Sketches of Life in the Confederacy. The spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price only $1 per copy.

CAUTION—Some of our Agents have taken advantage of the great popularity and large size of this work to raise the price to $1 per copy. The public are hereby notified that they have no right to charge more than $1. Send for Circulars. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. ja10 d&w1m

EMPLOYMENT! $10 a day and expenses paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Me.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—MULE—From "Farm," back of Fair Grounds, a sorrel mare Mule, 15 hands high, cut in ear. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to COCHRAN & FULTON, Main street, near First.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two good furnished rooms with board can be procured by applying immediately; also can accommodate several single gentlemen with day board or with board and rooms as they prefer. Apply at No. 1[illegible] east side of Sixth street, between Green and Walnut.

SOCIETIES.

SAINT GEORGE LODGE, No. 120, A. Y. M.—Called meeting this Friday evening, the 31st inst., at 7 o'clock.
By order of M. BAKROW W. M.
CHAS. PLOHN, Sec'y. ja31 1t

NEW FIRMS.

LOUISVILLE STEAM STONE WORKS.

Copartnership.

OWEN MACDONALD and GEORGE SCHULER have this day entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of Stone Cutters and Contractors, and have taken the premises of the late firm of Peter & Mcdonald, where they will be happy to serve their friends and customers. All work intrusted to them will be promptly executed.
MACDONALD & SCHULER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the style and firm of Johnston, Newman & Co., and will continue the wholesale Grocery and Commission business in the house lately occupied by Johnston, Mitchell & Co., No. 274 Main street bet Seventh and Eighth streets.
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WM. H. NEWMAN,
T. MANION.
January 1st, 1868—1m

NOTICES.

Notice.

JONATHAN CLARK, of Louisville, has made an assignment to me of all his property for the benefit of his creditors. Having executed the bond and taken the oath required by law I hereby notify all persons having claims against said Clark to present the same proved and verified as required by law. The claims may be left at the office of John M. Harlan, or with Isaac & J. Caldwell, second door east of Willard Hotel, on Jefferson street.
[illegible] SHAW, Assignee.

Notice.

THE first annual meeting of the stockholders of the East Tennessee Marble Company was held at their office in Louisville, Ky., January 7th, 1868, at which time the Board of Directors for the ensuing year were duly elected and qualified, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Maj Gen George H. Thomas, Hon. Jas S. Lithgow, M. Muldoon, George B. Hibbard, and H. W. Durgin, by whom the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Maj Gen Geo. H. Thomas.
Vice President—M. Muldoon.
Secretary—George Doyle.
Treasurer—J. L. [illegible] ja16 1m

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

IN accordance with a resolution of joint committee of city and county we invite proposals from contractors for the various work and material required in the erection of a new Jail for the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson. Proposals to be delivered at our office within sixty days from this date. It is understood that the committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals for reasons that they may consider satisfactory.
H. P. BRADSHAW & CO., Architects.
Journal copy

THE CHEAPEST & MOST DURABLE
BOOTS AND SHOES
ARE BOUGHT AT
JNO. A. ISERT'S,
61 Market street, s. s., bet. Second and Third.

MY large assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for gentlemen, ladies and children, is the most complete in the city, and [illegible] East I am able to sell as cheap as any other house in the city. Call and convince yourself. [illegible] and durability of [illegible] guaranteed.
JOHN A. ISERT,
61 Market st., south side, bet. Second and Third.

JNO. W. HUGHES. DR. JAS. N. HUGHES.
J. W. HUGHES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Office—No. 81½ north side Green street, Between Second and Third.

WILL give prompt attention to all business intrusted to them such as buying and selling real estate and other property, renting, collecting &c.

Removal.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to my old friends, patrons and the public generally, that I have removed my FURNITURE STORE to No. 1[illegible] north side of Market street, bet. Third and Fourth, where I will be pleased to see all my old friends and customers, and as many new ones as may honor me with a visit. I have [illegible] new stock of

FINE FURNITURE,

Which I consider one of the largest, finest and best in the city, and I am fully prepared to sell at very

Reasonable Prices.

Call and examine my stock. JAMES McCULLOUGH.

Daily Democrat

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Report of Committee on Rights of Citizens.

Hendricks Touches up the Jacobins.

HEAVY FALLING OFF IN THE REVENUE

XLth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

SENATE.

Mr. Drake introduced a bill providing for holding the terms of the United States District Court for the Eastrict district of Missouri at St. Louis.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill to grant aid for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Union Pacific railroad to Idaho, Montana and Puget's Sound. Referred.

Mr Pomeroy offered a resolution as to the expediency of changing the northern boundary of Colorado.

The bill in addition to the act regulating the tenure of civil offices was taken up.

Mr. Patterson (N. H.) moved to amend by substituting an entirely new bill dispensing with the special agents heretofore appointed under the acts of 1792, 1793 and 1846.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend, at the desire of Secretary Seward, by excepting persons employed by the State Department on foreign affairs, provided they are paid from the department's contingent fund.

After debate, in the course of which Mr. Howard said these agents of the State Department had been very numerous and very mischievous, further consideration was postponed, Mr. Patterson giving notice that he would press to a vote to-morrow.

The resolution relative to the international maritime exposition at Havre was debated but no action taken.

The reconstruction bill was taken up on motion of Mr. Hendricks, and Mr Cragin made a speech in its favor.

Mr. Hendricks followed, against the bill. He combatted the claim that there were no State governments at the close of the war, and defended President Johnson's policy as identical with that of Mr. Lincoln. There are not many of us here, but we feel that we stand in the pass of the Thermopylae of our country's liberties. He went on to discuss negro supremacy, characterizing the registration as a disgusting fraud, and citing instances of outrages by the blacks of the South. He referred to Mr. Morton's claims of the power of Congress to raise up a new class of voters. He read a message of that gentleman while Governor of Indiana, saying that such a course would provoke a war of races. Mr. Hendricks alluded to the opinion of the reconstruction committee, as shown by the declaration of the chairman of the House committee (Stevens.)

Mr. Fessenden said that Mr. Stevens had spoken without the authority of the chairman of that committee on the part of the Senate, and made observations in an undertone about men who were apt to think, when they formed an opinion, that everybody else agreed with them, which being understood by Mr. Hendricks as an allusion to himself, Mr. Fessenden disavowed any intention to make any such application.

Mr. Hendricks—Then the purpose of the Senator could only have been to interrupt the line of argument.

Mr. Fessenden—No sir.

Mr. Hendricks went on to say that the Senator had a right to make the disclaimer, for which he (Hendricks) had yielded the floor.

Mr. Fessenden—The gentleman is too skillful a debater to be troubled by a single remark. I beg to disclaim any such purpose, and had no reference to him in the remark I made. My object in rising was simply to say for myself, and so far as I know, for the other members of the Reconstruction Committee that he heard such an idea as intended by them, though never heard it mentioned.

Mr. Fessenden again disclaimed any intention to apply his remarks to the Senator.

Mr. Hendricks accepted the disclaimer.

Mr. Howard, another member of the committee, corroborated Mr. Fessenden's statement, and said the remark about the committee was therefore gratuitous.

Mr. Conkling said that, as a member of the House and branch of the committee, there never had been any foundation, to his knowledge, for the assertion, that in their opinion they were acting outside of the Constitution.

Mr. Hendricks recollected the attack upon the Senator from Massachusetts, Sumner, by the Senators from Maine and Ohio, Messrs. Fessenden and Wade. In his (Sumner's) endeavor to have the Southern States made territories, he stood alone; but he stood now on this legislation.

Mr. Sumner—Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him.

Mr. Hendricks—No sir. I know where that will run to. (Laughter)

Mr. Hendricks proceeded to comment upon the Stevens letter.

I never did agree with that distinguished authority on that point. I have always insisted that the reconstruction measures were positively within the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Hendricks did not claim that the Senator logically stood with him two years ago, but he stood upon that guarantee clause.

Mr. Sumner—So I did.

Mr. Hendricks said the resolution offered by the Senator, the first day of the last Congress, declared these States had ceased to be such, and had become territories. He stood alone then, but now the part had all come to that doctrine.

Mr. Fessenden repelled the idea so far as he was concerned.

Mr. Hendricks made an allusion to the sensitiveness of the Senators on the other side.

Mr. Fessenden said there was no sensitiveness so far as the Senator confined himself to facts.

Mr. Hendricks was not stating the position of the Senator from Maine, but of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Sumner proceeded to say that he had founded his position on the guarantee clause, but Mr. Hendricks refused to be further interrupted, saying there could be a separate Republican caucus held to settle this question, and if Mr. Stevens had placed any of his brethren in the wrong, he could settle it with them. He (Hendricks) believed the gentleman was right in calling it outside of the Constitution. In regard to the remarks during the debate about the leader of the rebellion having been allowed to go free, he said, let them pass a law that Mr. Davis can be hung. There is no difficulty about it. They could find the power under the clause guaranteeing a Republican form of government, one of the powers that are clearly defined. [Laughter.] The bill in regard to the majority of the Supreme Court he characterized as giving an unconstitutional law a two-thirds majority over the Constitution. It was an admission before the world that their legislation was virtuous. He repudiated the charge that the Democratic party favored the payment of masters for the loss of slaves, and closed by saying that he agreed with Mr. Morton that the reconstruction column was composite. It was composed of solid blocks from the quarries of Austrian despotism; above that, a large mass from Africa, finished off with fragments of our Constitution; but it would soon be in ruins, and in its place the American people would place thirty-seven columns of pure white Parian marble.

Mr. Howe secured the floor, but gave way to allow of the presentation of the report of the committee on the cotton tax bill.

The committee recommend receding from the Senate the amendment and substituting provisions, excepting cotton imported from abroad after Nov., 1868.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Marshall, rising to a personal question, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a card from Major General Burbridge, published in this morning's Washington Chronicle, in reference to a speech made by Mr. Marshall, in the House, characterizing General Burbridge as the military Jeffries of Kentucky. The card designates Mr. Marshall as a reckless and vindictive man, true to his perversive nature, and the writer says he apprehends there is not a heart so debased, unless it be among this man's faithful confederates, as to believe such a statement, and not another tongue so false as to utter it. This card, Mr. Marshall said, calls for some little notice at his hands. General Burbridge had, after waiting eight or ten days, thought fit to apply to himself the epithet of "American Jeffries." If, in the heat of debate, he should ever do injustice to any one, citizen or soldier, it would be the highest gratification of his life to repair the injury done. There were frequently men in Union uniform who, during the late war, had not been governed by high, noble and manly principles, and who, when they succeeded in obtaining places of power, developed some of the very worst features of human nature. Those remarks, he said, were general, and had no special or personal application. At this time history proved that when charges were made against such persons, they attempted too often to screen themselves from investigation, by turning on those who had made the charges and accusing them of being in sympathy with the enemies of his country. So far as that attempt had been made in his (Marshall's) case, he would say that if Gen B had been acquainted with his (Marshall's) humble history, he would have known that the charge was utterly and entirely false, and that there could be no personal issue whatever between Gen B. and himself. He (Marshall) knew nothing and could know nothing of his (Burbridge's) conduct during the war. But the charge which he had made allusion to had been made on persons of the highest respectability and responsibility in Kentucky—who, he understood, were prepared to prove them by testimony. He hoped Gen. Burbridge would be able to vindicate himself from these charges which had been severally and gravely made; but the way to do so was not by publishing scurrilous cards.

Mr. Scofield, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting that the Washington Evening Express of yesterday contained a statement that at a private gathering of gentlemen of both political parties, one Judge of the Supreme Court spoke very freely of the reconstruction measures of Congress, and declared in the most positive terms that all those laws were unconstitutional and that the court would be sure to pronounce them so; that some of his friends near him announced that it was exceedingly indiscreet to speak so positively, when he at once repeated his views in a more decided and emphatic manner, also reciting that several cases of such reconstruction measures were pending in the Supreme Court, and directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the truth of the declarations of the newspaper article, and report whether the facts constitute such a misdemeanor in office as requires this House to present to the Senate articles of impeachment against such Justice of the Supreme Court, with power to examine witnesses, and report at any time.

The Speaker asked whether there was any objection to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Pruyn rose and asked whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scofield), assumed the responsibility of stating the fact recited to be true.

Mr. Scofield said, of course he did not, but hoped to find out the truth or falsehood of the allegation.

The Speaker announced that the resolution was before the House.

Mr. Johnson said he had risen to object, but was willing to let the resolution be offered if it designated the Judge referred to.

Mr. Eldridge asked whether the resolution was before the House.

The Speaker replied it was.

Mr. Eldridge said he had risen for the purpose of objecting to the resolution, but supposed the gentleman from New York (Mr. Pruyn) to be making objections. After his answer to that gentleman's inquiry, he did make the objection.

The Speaker remarked that, according to the gentleman's statement, he had not objected in time.

After considerable debate, it was remarked that a like paragraph was published that morning in the Baltimore Gazette, giving the name of the Judge as Stephen J. Field.

Mr Johnson said if this were a blow at Judge Field, he wanted his name inserted in the resolution.

Mr. Scofield suggested that he would allow the gentleman from California to amend the resolution by inserting the name of Judge Field. [Laughter.]

Mr. Johnson declined to avail himself of the opportunity.

Mr. Higbee declared that he had been familiar with Judge Field during all the years of the rebellion, and there was no man truer to the Union and more in favor of suppressing the rebellion than Judge Field.

Mr Baker said that such a grand charge should have a better foundation than a mere newspaper article, and that therefore he would vote against the resolution.

After remarks by Messrs. Phelps and Eldridge, Mr. Scofield moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. Robinson moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived, and the resolution was then adopted by 97 yeas to 57 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley, Baillie, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Bingham, Blain, Blair, Boutwell, Bromall, Buckland, Coke, Churchill, Clark, of Ohio, Clark, of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Cornell, Covode, Cullum, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Ela, Ferry, Ferris, Fields, Garfield, Higbee, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard, of West Va., Hunter, Ingersoll, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence, of Ohio, Lincoln, Logan, Loan, Lynch, Marven, Maynard, McCarthy, McCleary, Mercer, Moore, Morrill, Mullen, Meyers, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Plants, Palsley, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Sayer, Schenck, Scofield, Seelye, Shanks, Starkweather, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Stevens, of New York, Trimble, TenTaffe, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, VanAernam, VanHorn, of New York, VanHorn, of Missouri, VanWyck, Ward, Washburne, of Wisconsin, Washburne, of Indiana, Washburne, of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams, of Pennsylvania, Williams, of Indiana, Wendom—97.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Axtell, Barker, Barnes, Beck, Boyer, Cary, Chanler, Eldridge, Elliot, Farnsworth, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Grover, Haight, Harding, Hawkins, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, of Iowa, Humphrey, Jencks, Johnson, Jones, Knott, Laflin, Loughridge, Marshall, McCormick, Moorhead, Morgan, Morrissey, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Polant, Pruyn, Randolph, Robinson, Ross, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Stuart, Stone, Taber, Taylor, Trimble, of Kentucky, Van Auken, Van Trump, Washburne, of Illinois, Wilson, of Iowa, Woodbridge and Woodward—57.

Mr Eggleston introduced a bill to take possession of the bar known as Pass a Loutre, at the entrance of the Mississippi river, and construct a canal there without expense to the Government. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Meyers introduced a bill supplementary to the act of the 3d of March, 1865, and July 3, 1866, extending a grant of three months' extra pay to all volunteer officers below the rank of Brigadier General who were not mustered into the service of the United States before April 26, 1865, and honorably mustered out thereafter. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Schenck, of Pennsylvania, from committee on appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the Senate amendment to the House bill, creating a board to examine whisky meters, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Pike the Senate amendment to the House, a joint resolution, providing for the sale of iron-clads, was concurred in.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the bill declaring certain lands forfeited to the United States, and granting to aid in the construction of a railroad in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to secure the rights of naturalized citizens abroad.

Mr. Woodward, while declaring himself in favor of the main features of the bill, gave notice of an amendment that whenever any citizen of the United States, either native or foreign, or native-born or naturalized, shall remove his domicile to a foreign country in good faith, and with the intention of becoming a citizen or the subject thereof, and who shall become naturalized under the law of such country, he shall be considered as having abjured his allegiance to the Government of the United States with the consent of that Government, and claims on the part of such Government on the allegiance of such citizen shall forever cease.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, chairman of the judiciary committee, said:

Mr Speaker: I have read with interest and profit the elaborate report of the committee on foreign affairs, which accompanied the presentation of the bill to the House. The subject of which it treats is now of great gravity and high public concern. It involves issues of mighty consequence to the republic and its citizens, and we should be careful not to evade or becloud them by our present action. The report and bill confront us, not only with a grave question, but also with a very delicate one, which, while we treat of it with firmness, we must, at the same time, handle with care. We should neither deceive ourselves as to the nature of the ground upon which we place our action, nor mislead those citizens whose demand for a redress of asserted wrongs have commanded the presentation of a bill before us. We are not now dealing with a mere question of election, or playing a pleasing game for votes of naturalized citizens. Whoever views the present occasion through such glasses will greatly mistake the magnitude of the propositions of the subject with which we are dealing. The stern fact that we are treating the current and immemorial doctrine of most of the nations of the earth respecting the right of expatriation, should place us on a higher plane of statesmanship, than which connects merely the present and transient effects of its action. We cannot play with the question without assuming risks for ourselves and imposing danger on the nation. The former would be folly, and the latter would be, in a certain sense, a crime. Our steps, therefore, should be taken with caution, deliberation, firmness and a perfect appreciation of the consequences which attend them. We may not injudiciously rush upon the bases of the bucklers of other nations without encountering the dangers of war. We may not trifle with the expostulations of our naturalized citizens without exciting a restless discontent, which may make of them an uncomfortable disturbing element in the internal policy and affairs of the nation. Between these two positive and antagonistic facts we cannot safely play a role of dissimulation. We must deal even-handedly with both, with a perfect understanding that danger lies on either hand. A straight forward dealing with any state of facts which may confront us is statesmanship and a dissimulation and manipulation of them is diplomacy. With the latter we have nothing to do, for we are legislators. It is our business to dictate what shall be the law and policy of this nation, and do it in terms which may mislead no foreign or naturalized citizen. The question before us is the right of expatriation. Does the bill which we are considering deal fairly with this question, and in a way not calculated to mislead those of our citizens who are most directly interested in its provisions? I am going to say that in my judgment it does not, and hence it is that I desire to direct the attention of the House to its leading and controlling action. The first section of the bill provides that all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries shall be entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to a native born citizen in like situation and circumstances. Thus far the bill is direct and positive, and challenges attention and practice of every nation from which we have drawn the foreign element of our population. America in these regards commands respect and admiration. Let it be declared as the policy of this country, and no one can mistake it. It is a grand assault on the miserable feudal doctrine of non-expatriation. Its sounds, like the deep, swelling tones of the nation, whose origin and growth rests upon the right of expatriation. It is the voice of potential America reviewing the policies which assert the perpetual allegiance of a man to the place of his birth. It breathes the breath of life into that clause of the Constitution which declares that Congress shall have the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. It gives vitality to this constitutional power and elevates our naturalization laws above the level of cheats and snares. If it stopped here we might reverently worship its directness, boldness and justness, and welcome it to its appropriate place among the statutes of the nation; but it is destroyed by the next succeeding declaration of the section, which provides that the President is empowered to employ all the resources of the government in just efforts to secure the recognition by other governments of the principles of public law, which have been insisted upon and maintained by the government of the United States in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens.

This is a complete negative and demolition of the preceding declaration of the section, and destroys the affirmative and aggressive character of the bill. Pass it in its present form, and we leave the nation, in every respect, with no more effect on the doctrine of expatriation than the gentlest wave of the ocean would produce on this continent. It is no more than a tub thrown to the angry and spouting whale to arrest his attention and draw him away from his point of attack. It is diplomatic, not legislation, to enact this section, and you do not change the law or the practice of this nation in the remotest degree. It will be as a mere declaration that the principle of public laws, which have been insisted upon and maintained by the Government of the United States in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens, shall continue as a rule of conduct of this republic. This involves the very complaint made and urged by our naturalized citizens upon the attention of the government, but it does not change the law nor the remedy; it leaves them just where they are now, for this government has not insisted upon and maintained the right of expatriation. If we are to do no more than this, we leave the naturalized citizen, who may place himself within the jurisdiction of his native country, in same position in which he finds himself. Now, when so circumstanced, we leave him all of his present risks, and assume no new responsibilities ourselves. The pending bill may mislead him; it certainly will not accomplish more than this; and it is to be hoped he may escape this result. The complications attending the condition of citizenship by naturalization are abundant now, and I pray you not to multiply them by enacting the provisions of the first section of this bill, without an amendment. The English doctrine of allegiance is thus stated by Blackstone: "Natural allegiance is not such as is due from all men born within the sovereign dominions immediately upon their birth; for, immediately upon their birth, they are under the protection of the crown, at a time, too, when, during infancy, they are incapable of protecting themselves. Natural allegiance is, therefore a debt of gratitude, which cannot be forfeited, canceled or altered by any change of time, place or circumstances of the legislature. An Englishman who removes to France or China, owes the same allegiance to the King of England there as at home, and 20 years hence, as well as now, for it is a principle of universal law, that the natural born subject of one prince cannot by any act of his own—no, not by swearing allegiance, put off or destroy his natural allegiance to the former, for this natural allegiance was intrinsic and imperative, and antecedent to the other, and cannot be dissolved without the concurrence of that prince to whom it was at first due." (Vol 1; page 368.)

This doctrine is unjust and unreasonable, and not with the spirit of the present age, but, notwithstanding this is its character, this Government has not insisted upon and maintained an opposite doctrine. There is not to be found, among all the statutes, a single affirmative challenge to this feudalism of England. The imperfect negation sought to be drawn from our naturalization laws has no substantial foundation upon which to rest, for England has a system of naturalization also.

Our judicial department has not advanced beyond an attempt by negotiation to induce foreign States to consent to the adoption of a new rule of public or international law on this subject. If we turn to American text writers—to Story, Kent, Rawle and others—we are rewarded by a harvest of the same barren issue; hence, sir, it is not a matter of surprise to me that the English Government should quote against the United States our own practice and precedent, and hence it is that I object to the first section of this bill. If it be not amended its enactment will not change a shade of the coloring which our action and non-action have given to the great question with which we are now dealing. This section, as it now stands, can bear nothing but deception, the fruit of which will turn to bitter ashes on the lips of our naturalized citizens, and I am sure no member of this House desires to reach so disastrous a result. I feel confident that the committee on foreign affairs, through whose chairman this bill has been reported, have been actuated by a totally different purpose. They undoubtedly mean to assert in its broadest sense the right of expatriation, and I am assured they will cheerfully assent to an amendment of the first section which will eliminate from it every vestige of our past observance of the indefensible feudal doctrine of indefeasible allegiance. Indeed, they have already proposed such a modification of the bill. Those persons who come to our jurisdiction from foreign states, and, complying with our laws, acquire citizenship, should find the shield of this republic as firmly held for their defense as for those who are born upon our soil, and I do not doubt that this great and just doctrine is the exact objective point at which the committee on foreign affairs are aiming. The Englishman, Irishman, Frenchman, Swede, German, Dane, Russian or member of any other nationality who by naturalization, in pursuance of the laws, becomes an American citizen, should know and feel, by force of our position and honor, that the question is equivalent to our American birth, and wherever he may thereafter go, the flag of the republic envelops him as completely as it does the person who first saw the light of heaven in an American home. This is a result which I desire to see reached. I will not willingly assent to anything which stops short of it. It is the true American doctrine of good faith and honor that commands us to assent to it. The past short comings of our Government should move us to the high demand of the present occasion. If we have been remiss of the past, we should cause the present to compensate the future for the remissness of the Government with whatever faults the past conduct of this Government may be charged. Let us, by our present action, make full atonement. It is high time that feudalism were driven from our shores and eliminated from our laws, and now is the time to disclose it. I regret that the rules of the House, under which we are now acting, will not allow me to enter upon a more elaborate discussion of the questions of which the bill treats. An enforcement of my views by a review of the action of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of this Government, would have been agreeable to me, however unprofitable it may have been to the House. I accept the situation, and close my remarks with the expression of a hope that our action on the momentous question involved in this bill may be such as will result in a thorough revision of the past action of our Government, and in a legislative declaration which cannot be misunderstood by foreign governments, or misinterpreted by that portion of our population who have become citizens by naturalization.

Mr. Pile expressed his fears that the bill as it at present stood, was simply to keep the words of promise to our ears, and break it to our hope, and the effect of it would be to leave four-fifths of the naturalized citizens from Prussia, subject to arrest on their return to that country, because the military service there was provided by a law, and every subject emigrating from Prussia before having served out his legal term of service, would be subject to impressment into service on his return. As to the retaliation clause in the bill, he denounced it as barbarous and inhuman.

Mr. Myers stated that the criticisms of the gentleman from Iowa were groundless, as the committee had already amended the bill in the respect alluded to. It was true that the government had not hitherto maintained the doctrines of the bill, but those doctrines had been constantly asserted and were now insisted on in the form of this law. He agreed with the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Pile, that the exception from the protection of those deserting from the conscription actually ordered was not sufficient, and as the laws of Prussia and other countries might be constructed into a standing order of conscription, the inference was that emigration from those countries was desertion, and should be guarded against. The objections made to the bill seemed only for the purpose of making it more effectual upon its main provision, certainly on its first sections. He believed the House would unite and would enact into law a doctrine which uttered the sentiments of the American people.

The amendments alluded to by Mr Myers, and which were made to the bill to-day by Mr. Banks, are as follows: "Insisted upon and maintained," struck out and the words "heretofore asserted" and substitute for them "exception of persons entitled to the provisions of the bill, is extended to deserters from any military or naval conscription that may have been actually ordered in such State. Also to persons who shall fail to make a report of their property for taxation."

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

J. Scott Stewart, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated by the President as Consul to Osaca and Heigo, Japan.

The Secretary of the Interior has made a contract with James F Jay, of Detroit, for the sale of unoccupied Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas at the uniform rate of one dollar per acre.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The United States steamer Wyoming, bound home from the East Indies, was to leave Capetown on Dec. 5

The President nominated Robert H. Kerr, Marshal of the Western district of Pennsylvania.

The new British minister will be presented to the President to-morrow.

There is no longer any doubt that the reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands will be ratified by the Senate.

The receipts of customs for the week ending the 25th, was $2,120,525

The Statement proposed by the Secretary of Treasury shows the falling off of internal revenue for the fiscal year 1867 compared with 1866 of $29,697,441, of which only $46,470 were in twenty districts where appointments were made directly by the President without the recommendation of the commissioner of revenue.

NEW YORK.

ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATS OF CONNECTICUT.

Nomination of Governor English.

Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute.

Revolutionary Schemes of Jacobins Denounced

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

A great mass meeting of citizens was held at Cooper Institute to-night, Hugh Maxwell presiding, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted condemning the revolutionary action of Congress, calling on the people to rescue our imperilled institutions from ruin and approving the patriotic course of the President.

The Connecticut Democratic Convention met at New Haven yesterday and nominated the State ticket of last year, headed by Gov. English. Resolutions were adopted condemning Congress, for refusing to allow representation to the South, as a revolutionary body; for usurping the authority of the Executive, and planning to rob the judiciary of its powers, and for placing a portion of the States under a military despotism; urging reduction of taxes and protection of the rights of naturalized citizens; opposing negro suffrage; sustaining the President in his veto, and against the legality of a dismembered Congress, etc.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

A meeting of merchants was held to-day at the Produce Exchange. General Walbridge was in the chair, and resolutions were adopted characterizing the contract system for the management of canals, as inimical to the interests of the city and State and the commerce of the country generally, and calling upon the Legislature to repeal the laws relating to contracts for the improvement of canals.

The steamer Ville de Paris, from Havre and Brest, Jan 18th, has arrived.

The steamer Niagara of the Richmond line, was seized to-day for failure to pay the Government tax.

The steamer Wezer, for Bremen, took $127,000.

The steamer Colorado, from Liverpool, has arrived.

THE SOUTH.

ROW IN RICHMOND CONVENTION

Jeff Davis and Wife in Jackson.

Proceedings of the Southern Nigger Debating Societies.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.

The convention adopted four sections of the finance committee report. One was amended to prohibit the payment hereafter of any part of the State or municipal debt incurred in aid of the rebellion.

During the adoption of this amendment the epithets "cowardly" and "ungentlemanly" were exchanged between a Conservative and a Republican member, and the latter, when leaving the hall a few minutes after, was followed by his antagonist. Great confusion followed, with cries of "shut the door!" "call the sergeant-at-arms!" and members from both sides crowded the aisle. No fight took place.

The convention then adjourned.

SELMA, Jan 30.

In accordance with the recommendation of the late State Conference, to-day was observed by fasting and prayer.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 30.

Gov. Jenkins has served notices on Gen. Reiger and Captains Rockwell and Wharton, which he will file in the United States Supreme Court on the 7th of February, enjoining the use of money belonging to the State of Georgia.

TALLAHASSE, Jan. 30.

In the convention to-day the report of the committee on boundaries was ordered to be printed.

The sergeant-at-arms was ordered to report the expenses incurred so far.

A resolution asking the superintendent of education to resign was amended by referring it to a committee and allowing the superintendent to explain his case to the convention.

The committee on privileges and elections submitted a majority report against the admission of Mr. Butler from the First district. A motion was made to recommit the report and the whole day was consumed in an exciting debate on the eligibility of members and personal matters.

ATLANTA, Jan. 30.

In the convention to-day a resolution was introduced asking Congress for a loan for the destitute planters of the South of thirty millions of dollars, to be secured by mortgages.

Seven sections of the bill of rights was adopted; but none of them are of special note.

The convention then adjourned.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.

The convention to-day ejected the police sent by order of the post commander to preserve order, and appointed a committee to wait on Gen. Clitz and ascertain the cause of his action. The discussion concerning the acts based on staples was postponed. The ordinance making per diem eleven dollars in State currency was adopted. Gen. Canby has instructed the State Treasurer to forward funds. Several propositions were introduced petitioning Congress to loan from one to two million dollars to the State to enable the planters to recuperate and pay wages. A resolution was also offered to cut the lands offered for sale in small tracts, and permit the poor to purchase them on credit from the State.

JACKSON, Jan. 30.

Jefferson Davis and his wife arrived last night, and are the guests of Governor Humphreys to-day. A large number of citizens visited him to-day to pay their respects. Mr. Davis appears to be in excellent health.

Sergeant Gilbert arrived here to-day, and was kindly received by the citizens. He reports nothing but kind treatment thus far. He will start eastward at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The convention adopted a resolution requesting Gen. Gillem to issue an order requiring the payment of a special tax. A resolution was adopted instructing the committee to annul all laws made since the passage of the ordinance of secession.

ATLANTA, Jan. 30.

There is great activity in the Radical political circles and county meetings are held to select delegates to the convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, under the new constitution. There are rumors that General Meade has asked to be relieved.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 30.

The river is falling with ten feet water on Harpeth shoals. Weather very cold. Arrived—Havana, from Cincinnati. Departed—Nashville, for Cairo.

EUROPE.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF HERR TWEETEN.

Interesting Debate in French Assembly

The French Troops Leaving Rome.

COMMERCIAL NEWS, &c.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 30—P. M.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show the bullion increased £179,000

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30—P. M.

U. S. bonds closed at 76f.

ANTWERP, Jan. 30—P. M.

Latest sales standard white petroleum at 42f.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Consols 93⅝a93¾; 5-20s 72a72¼; Illinois Central 86½; Erie 49.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.

Bonds 75⅝a76.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.

Cotton firmer; sales 18,000 bales middling uplands at 7⅞; do Orleans 8⅛. Breadstuffs—corn heavy at 44s 3d; other markets unchanged. Provisions—Beef 120s. Pork 74s. Lard 62s 6d. Cheese 52s 6d. Bacon 39s 6d. Produce—Sugar steady and quiet. Petroleum 1s and 2⅛s for refined.

ANTWERP, Jan. 30—P. M.

Petroleum 42½ francs.

LONDON, Jan. 30—P. M.

A city article of the Times says, though no steamer of the North German Lloyds will leave Southampton this week for New York, there will be no delay in the transmission of mails, as they will be taken out in the Cunard steamer from Liverpool and Queenstown.

Rev. Newman Hall, in an address delivered in the Tabernacle of the Rev. Spurgeon, urged Lord Stanley to bring the Alabama claims to a speedy settlement.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.

Herr Tweeten, the member of the North German Parliament who was arrested some time since for alleged improper language in debate, has been discharged, having been subjected to a slight pecuniary fine. It is thought the decided position taken by Parliament—that members ought not to be held accountable in any other place for words spoken in debate—contributed in no small degree to this merely nominal punishment.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

A dispatch has been received from Cork announcing that Larcus Adams, a head-center of the Fenian brotherhood, was arrested in that city last evening.

PARIS, Dec. 3—P. M.

An interesting debate to-day took place in the Corps Legislatiff. The new project of a law for the government of the press was the subject of discussion. M. Thiers, in a speech of great power in opposition to the law, urged the importance of allowing entire freedom to the press, except only in cases where the sanctity of private life or the acts of foreign magnates are concerned. In eloquent terms he warned the Government not to allow the opportunity to pass off bestowing privileges upon the press, the neglect of which had cost the ruin of so many dynasties.

M. Pinard, in reply, deprecated granting any further liberty to the press; and in the course of his remarks said that since concessions were proposed a year ago, the French Journals have proved unmistakably their unfitness for liberty, which their advocates profess they desire to secure.

Intelligence received from Rome states that Gen. Failley, French commander of the Expeditionary Corps, is about to return to France with one division of troops. The remainder of the forces remain in Rome under Gen Dumont.

The Bourse closed stronger. Rentes higher. American securities closed firm at rates last quoted.

CINCINNATI.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE BY NEGROES.

ONE OF THE MISCREANTS HUNG.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.

In Frankfort, Kentucky, yesterday a negro committed a rape upon an Irish girl fifteen years of age, and afterwards threw her over an embankment at the railroad tunnel breaking her shoulder blade and otherwise injuring her. The negro was arrested and lodged in jail. To-night a crowd of infuriated citizens assembled and forced the jail, taking the negro out and hung him to a tree on the top of the precipice where the young lady was thrown over. Several shots were fired into his body while hanging. The Governor knew nothing of the object of the mob until they had taken the prisoner from the jail, when he ordered the Adjutant General and his assistants to rescue the prisoner, but without effect.

Big Scare, but Nobody Hurt.

ST. LOUIS, Jan 30.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon, while some two or three hundred people, men, women and children, mainly passengers by the Ohio and Mississippi railroad train, were crossing the river on foot, the ice suddenly broke loose from each shore and floated down the stream. Great consternation was immediately created, and the people ran hither and thither in terrible fright. They could not get off at either shore, as the ice had left both banks and a broad water space of intervened between them and the land, and it seemed that a terrible loss of life would be the result.

The citizens gathered on the levee and watched the scene with intense excitement. Luckily the immense field of ice did not break, and, after floating a distance of a couple of blocks, it pressed against a steamer on the Missouri shore, from which stagings and planks were pushed out. All the terrified people were rescued.

Several ludicrous accidents occurred, but no one was injured.

Michael O'Meara, a merchant from Cairo, fell into the water, and after reaching the shore went into a saloon on the levee to change his clothes. While taking his valise key from his pocketbook the latter was knocked from his hand by a bystander, and has not yet been found. The pocketbook contained $1,000 in money and $5,000 in notes and sight drafts.

The ice floated a distance of about five blocks and lodged again, leaving an open channel for ferryboats. Several boats are now cutting the ice at different points, and the harbor will probably be entirely clear in the morning.

The weather moderated a good deal to-day, the mercury rising above the freezing point.

The Rivers—Movements of Boats.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 30.

The weather is clear and milder.

The river is rising, and freights are fair, especially for New Orleans.

The St. Charles passed up early this morning with a light trip.

The Quitman departed for New Orleans with 3,000 bales cotton.

In port, Sam Hale, Argonaut, Natoma.

Mart Walt bought the Gleaner to-day for $12,000. Capt. John D. Adams bought the Centralia to-day for $13,000; also the Little Rock and Fort Smith packets Fort Smith, Ozark, American and Van Buren. Terms private.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.

The weather is intensely cold and the river is falling slowly. The cold weather has checked all hopes of a resumption of business for the present.

The crude oil market is quiet and prices unchanged—refined in bond quiet and without decided change.

☞ The South Carolina Cherokees are contemplating joining the tribe on the reservation in Indian territory.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT, Thursday Evening, Jan. 30, 1868.

The New York gold market opened to-day at 140¾, the closing quotation of yesterday, but sellers were unable to maintain that rate, and the market declined to 140½ in a few minutes. The downward tendency was exhibited during the day, and the closing quotation was 140¼a140⅜. The causes which have recently influenced the market are referred to by the New York Herald, of Tuesday. It says:

The volume of speculative business was larger than for some days past, and the upward tendency of the premium was stimulated to some extent by the report from Washington that, if the President persists in his refusal to recognize Mr Stanton, Congress will change the law creating the War Department, so that Congress itself, and not the President, may give orders to the Secretary of War. Some little importance, too, was attached to the London telegram to the effect that the correspondence between this country and the British government relative to the Alabama claims had been finally closed with the last dispatches exchanged between the two governments. The question arises, how and why was it closed and what is to be the result? Private dispatches were also received from Washington stating that the committee on banking and currency were nearly unanimous in favor of reporting a bill authorizing the issue of three hundred millions of non-interest bearing legal-tender notes, to be used in providing a sinking fund for the reduction of the national debt and in substitution for national bank notes until the whole of the latter are withdrawn from circulation.

The New York market for government securities is reported very active, and prices have an upward tendency.

The New York market closed to-day as follows, viz: 5-20s, '81, at 111¾; '62, at 111⅛; '64, at 109⅝; '65, at 109¾; new, at 107¾; new '67, 107⅞, 10-40s, at 104⅛; 7-30s, 2d and 3d series, at 107¾.

Transactions in gold here are of limited importance, but the market is in active sympathy with New York, and sales are made at a small fraction below New York figures.

Exchange is offering liberally, and the ruling rates are par buying to 1-10 premium selling. We quote:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	139½	140¼
Half and quarter dollars, silver	132	133
Dimes and half dimes silver	130	131
Eastern Exchange par buying and 1 10 prem selling.		

There is a fair inquiry for local stocks, and we hear of transactions of considerable magnitude. The following quotations, furnished by Messrs. Thomas and William Maize, over Citizens' Bank, will be found fairly to represent the market:

BONDS.		Bank of Kentucky	100
L&N.R.R.7pc(M.S)	100	Merchants' Bank	120
L&N.R.R 7pc(M.B)	100	Citizens' Bank	119
L&N.R.R.7pc(L.E.)	97	Northern Bank	118
L. F. & Cov. R. R.	85	Farmers' Bank	105
City to Water Co.	79	Commercial Bank	90
City to L & N. R. R.	81	People's Bank	102
City for school	81	Falls City Tob. B'k	98
City for bounty	74	W. F. Corporation	56
City to wharf	81	Western Ins. Co	80
City to Jeff. R. R.	80	German Ins. Co	80
City new issue	76	Planters' Nat. Bk	98
City to Leb. Ex.	80	City National Bk	98
Canal bonds (long)	75	Second National Bk	98
Canal bonds (short)	73	First National Bank	110
Ky. State (old)	100	Mechanics' Bank	100
do (new)		Masonic Bank	70
Jeff. R. R. (new)	75	Lou. & N. R. R.	85½
Street R. R. (City)	55	L. & Frankfort R.R.	62
Street R.R.(Central)	58	Citizens' R. R.	55
Street R.R (Citizens)	60	Central R. R.	55
STOCKS.		City R. R.	40
Bank of Louisville	101	Gas stock	145

What Congress will do to mitigate the embarrassments which now surround the business interests of the country, is a question which everybody asks and nobody is able to answer. Conjectures are almost numberless. Plans are numerous. Everybody has a theory. There is a wide difference of opinion reported to exist in the majority party in Congress, in regard to what is necessary to be done; but upon investigation it is ascertained that those measures, regardless of the wants of the country, will be adopted, which promise the best results in securing the present dominant party a continuance in power.

There was a fair jobbing business going forward to-day in the various departments of trade, and prices, in all leading commodities, were fully maintained. In provisions, there was decided firmness to-day. Advices from other points report an advance in bacon and bulk meats, and the belief is warranted that prices will go considerably above present quotations. The demand for Southern account is improving, and transactions are assuming seasonable magnitude. The stock of American provisions at Liverpool, January 1, is reported as follows:

	1867.	1868.
Beef, tcs	1,160	4,487
Pork, bbls	2,140	2,484
Bacon bxs	3,970	8,62[illegible]
Cheese, bxs	21,130	30,8[illegible]
Butter pkgs	13,611	9,2[illegible]

In grain we note a sharp advance in barley and malt, with an active demand. Rye, wheat, oats and corn are steady. The following is the stock of grain in New York and Brooklyn warehouses, January 27, 1868:

	Bushels.
Wheat	1,579,7[illegible]
Corn	1,552,0[illegible]
Oats	2,240,198
Rye	189,39[illegible]
Barley	129,513
Malt	41,976
Peas	3,126

The hay market is unsettled. Contracts for round lots, delivered on levee, are made at $13a13 75 per tun. Sales on the levee range from $14 to $15, and from store from $15 to $17, according to quality and quantity.

Potatoes are advancing. Sales in round lots to dealers for shipment are made at $3 50a3 75 for Neshannocks and Peach blows, and from store, in dray load lots, at $3 75a4.

Apples are firmer at $1 50a5 50, and strictly choice are held at $6.

The grocery market is firm with a good consumptive demand for sugar, coffee and molasses. The firmness in the gold premium keeps prices up, and from present indications there is little hope of a decline. Dried fruit is dull and prices are weak. We note a slight decline in cheese with ample stocks. There is scarcely anything doing in raw whisky, either in bond or tax-paid. Copper whisky is in fair demand, and we note sales to-day of one year old at $1 00 in bond. A private letter from Mr. Julius Dorn, of the firm of Dorn & Barkhouse, who writes from Boston under recent date, expresses the opinion that the tax will be reduced to fifty cents per gallon.

In bagging and rope the demand is light, and the market is weak with a disposition to make concessions. The flour market is steady with a fair local demand and a better inquiry for shipment.

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—Receipts are not large, and the demand is fair. Prices are a shade better for fair to prime qualities, while a strictly choice article is held at $6 00 per barrel. We quote prime to choice at $4 50a5 50, and from common to fair at $3a4 00.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market is dull with light sales for consumption. We quote Richardson's hemp leaf rope at 9c in coils and halves; other brands machine rope 8½ and 9c; hand-rope 8½c and 9c. Richardson's hemp-leaf bagging 21c; flax bagging, J. H. brand, 25c; hand-loom 18c; India 21 and 25c.

BEANS—The market is steady. Dealers are paying from $3 00a3 25, and selling from store at $3 40a3 75 per bushel.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet, with moderate receipts. We quote fair to prime article at 28a30c.

BUTTER—Receipts of country butter are liberal for the season, and prices are steady. We quote country at 25a30c, and Western Reserve tub at 35a40c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is well supplied. We quote at 6a6½c in sacks and $10 50 in barrels.

CORNMEAL—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote at 85a90c per bushel; unbolted at 75a80c. Kiln-dried, in 3½-bushel bbls, commands $3 50a3 75, and in 4-bushel bbls $4 50a4 75.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied, and prices are a shade lower. We quote Western Reserve and Hamburg at 14¼a15c; factory at 15½a16½c; English dairy 16a17c.

CEMENT—Is in good demand, and prices are firm at $2a2 25 per bbl.

CANDLES—Prices are firm, and dealers report a moderate demand. We quote full weight at 21½a22½c; 13 oz. 17a18c; 12 oz. 16a17c; tallow candles 12½a13½c.

COTTON YARNS—The market is quiet and steady. Standard brands in round lots held at 15½a17c to the trade, and 17a19c on orders for No. 500. Nos. 600 and 700 2c under No 500 quotations. Carpet chain steady at 32a37c; candle-wick at 32a37c. Batting—No. 1 at 22a25c.

CRANBERRIES—Prices are irregular. A fair article of wild commands from $10 to $11 per bbl, and cultivated from $15 to $17 per barrel.

DRIED APPLES—The market is dull and heavy. Dealers are paying from 4½ to 5c for strictly prime.

DRIED PEACHES—Dealers are paying from 6 to 6½c for quarters; halves from 7½a8c, and prime peeled at 15a18c.

EGGS—Are quiet and in light receipt. We quote at 25a30c per doz. in lots, in barrels.

FLAXSEED—The market is a shade firmer. We quote at $1 90a2 00 per bushel, with sales of large lots at $2 10a2 15.

FEATHERS—Strictly prime commands 65c per lb, with an improved demand. Mixed and interior feathers are neglected and quotations are nominal.

FLOUR—The market is steady and prices are unchanged. The local demand is fair, and we note shipments of considerable magnitude. We quote fine at $6 75a7 25; superfine at $7 50a8 25; extra at $9 00a9 50; extra family at $10 25a11 25; A No. 1 at $11a12 25, and fancy at $12 50a13; rye flour $8a8 50.

FOREIGN FRUITS—We quote oranges $10 00 per bbl; lemons $7 per box; figs 22c per lb; raisins M. R., $4 65a5 per box; cocoanuts $8 per 100.

FURS—We quote prime as follows: Prime raccoon skins 20a25c; mink $1 50a2; opossum 5a8c; gray fox 25a30c; wild cat 25a30c; otter $3a5; beaver $1a2; musk rat 10a20c; deer, per pound, 25a30c; sheep, wool on, 50a75c. Inferior skins in proportion.

FISH—The market is unchanged. We quote mackerel, No 1, bbls, at $19a21; do ½ bbls $10a10 50; do in kits $2 30a2 50; do No 2, bbls, $17a18; do ½ bbls $8 75a9 25; do kitts $2 15a2 30; white fish, ½ bbls, $7a7 50.

GRAIN—There is a sharp advance in barley and barley malt, with an active demand. Wheat is firm. Oats are in good supply and steady. We quote wheat at $2 20a2 45 for the various grades of red and white; barley at $1 75a2 00 for Nos. 1 and 2; malt $1 85a2 10 for Nos 1 and 2; corn at 70a75c, in ear from wagons and store, 75a77c; shelled in bulk at 83a85c, sacks incinded, from store; oats firm at 70a75c in bulk and 75a77c, sacks included. Rye selling, $1 60a1 75.

GRAIN BAGS—Stocks are ample, and prices are steady. We quote 2-bushel cotton at 38c; 2½-bushel do at 46c; 3-bu. do at 54c; Union A 2-bu. jute at 35c.

GINSENG—Is in light request, and dealers are paying from 80c to 85c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—The market is well supplied, and we note a sale of 5,000 resewed at 23c; jobbing lots are held at 24a25c. Bales are held at 21½a22½c.

GROCERIES—The firmness in the gold premium imparts firmness to the grocery market. We note a good consumptive demand. We quote N. O. sugar, prime to choice, at 14½a16c; Cuba at 14a15c. Porto Rico at 13½a16c; yellow sugar at 14½a15½c; coffee sugars at 16½a17½c; hard sugars 18a18½c. Coffee, fair to prime, at 21a25½c; choice 26a27c; Laguayra 26 [illegible]. Java 37a39c. New York sirup [illegible] 60c a$1 25; New Orleans molasses 8[illegible]c a$1 for bbls and half bbls.

HOMINY—Is in moderate demand at 3¼c to 3½c per lb.

HIDES—The market is firm and active. We quote green at 7½a8c; dry salted at 6a7[illegible], green salted at 9a10c; and dry flint at 18a19c.

HAY—The market is somewhat irregular, with sales on levee in lots at $13 75a14 00, and from store at $15a16. Contracts for round lots, delivered on levee, are made at $13.

HEMP—Is in moderate demand and prices are nominal at $135 to $140 per tun for rough-dressed.

HOPS—The market is weaker, with a fair demand. We quote new at 60a70c.

IRON COTTON TIES—The market is steady, with sales on order at 8½a9c, and round lots to dealers are lower.

IRON AND STEELS—The market is unchanged in every respect. We quote the bar sizes S. C. iron at 4¼a4½c per lb, and C. C. at 5½a5¾c per lb; sizes out of bar at card rates; boiler plates 6a8½c; sheet iron 6a10c; horse-shoe iron 5½a7½c; Norway nailrods 10a12c; English cast steel 25a28c per lb; Pittsburg 20a25 per lb; slab steel, best quality, 12a13c; steel wings 13a14c per lb.

NAILS—Dealers have made still further concessions and the market is well supplied, and we quote 100 keg lots at $5 15 for 10d; jobbing lots firm at $5 25a5 50.

ONIONS—The market is firm, and we quote at $5 50a6 50 for prime onions, packed.

OFFAL—Is in fair demand and prices are firm. We quote bran at $25a27; shorts $30a32; shipstuff $35, and middlings at $40 per tun; feed meal $28a30 per tun.

PEA NUTS—The market is fully supplied. We quote in lots at 7a7½.

PECANS—Are offering at from 9a12½c on arrival.

PROVISIONS—The market to-day was very firm under advices from other points, and prices have an upward tendency. The demand on orders is increasing and the indications are better for an active and remunerative business. We quote clear sides at 13a13½c; clear rib sides 12¼a13c; shoulders 10a10½c; mess pork $21 75a22 50; rump pork $17a18; sugar-cured hams at 17a18c; plain at 15c. Breakfast bacon—sugar-cured 11½a15c. Lard in tierces at 13¼a14c; lard in kegs at 14½a15c. Bulk meats are steady, and we quote shoulders at 9a9½c, clear rib sides at 11½a12c, clear sides at 12a12½c, packed.

POTATOES—Prices are stiffer and sales of round lots are made at $3 50a3 75, and in dray load lots at $3 75a4 for strictly prime peachblows and russets.

POULTRY—Dressed is a shade lower. We quote turkeys, $14a15 per doz, and 10½a12½c per lb for dressed; old chickens $2 75a3; young $2a2 50 and 9a10c per lb or dressed; ducks, $2 00a3 00 per doz.

RAGS—Are in good demand at 4½a5c per pound for cotton.

SALT—The market is steady at 50c per bushel, or $3 50 for 7-bushel barrels, and $2 80 per barrel for 280 pound, or small, barrels; dairy $3 25 per bbl, and table $3 50 per barrel.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in fair demand, and dealers are paying from $4 00 to $4 25 per bbl for strictly prime.

SEEDS—Prices are steady. We quote timothy seed at $2 75a3 00; clover, $8 00a8 25 in round lots, jobbing at $8 50a8 75; bluegrass, clean, at $2 75a3 00; orchard grass, $1 75a2 00; seed barley at $1 50; seed rye at $1 60a1 75; California seed wheat at $4; Osage orange $12 per bushel; sapling clover seed $11 00 per bushel; onion sets $12 per bushel for white, and $6 for red; top or button sets $4 00 per bushel; garden seeds $3 per 100 papers assorted; spring seed wheat $2 25. Red fox $2a2 25; Hungarian grass $2 50; millet $2 50.

STARCH—The market is steady with liberal transactions at 7¼a8½c.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK. The market is firm. We quote 1 C per box, at $15a15 50, do 1 X $18 25; do I C roofing $14 75; do I X roofing $17 25; do D X $18 75; do I C 14x20 b'g't $16 25; copper sheet per lb 38c; copper bottoms 46c; metallic bottoms 30c; hollow-ware, country, 5½c; block tin, pig, 46c; lead 12½c.

TALLOW—The market is steady at 9½a10½c for prime.

VINEGAR—We quote pure cider vinegar at $7 50 per bbl, apple do. at $10 00, and wine vinegar at $20 00 per bbl.

WHITE LEAD—The market is unchanged. We quote with the usual discount to dealers when ordered in 1,000 lb lots: H. L. & Co's strictly pure lead, 14c a [illegible] per lb; Kentucky XXX do, 13c per lb; dry white lead, 13c per lb; Ohio Falls pure lead, 11½c per lb; Clifton do, 10c per lb; Atlanta do, 9c per lb; 1 X L do, 8c per lb; Mayflower do, 9c per lb.

WHISKY—There is a fair jobbing demand for rectified and copper whisky. Raw, free and in bond, is entirely nominal. We quote raw in bond at 28a30c, and new copper 60a90c, old copper $2 50a3 00, in bond. Rectified whisky ranges from $1 90a2 30 per gallon. Taxpaid whisky is irregular and nominal.

LOUISVILLE LEAF TOBACCO MARKET.

The market continues buoyant and firm, with large offerings, embracing samples of very desirable leaf, which command highly satisfactory prices. The Boone house sold to-day 2 hhds Hart county bright wrapper at $32 50 and $53 50 per 100 lbs. The sales, including reviews, amounted to 96 hhds, and prices ranged as follows, viz: 1 hhd at $53 50; 1 at $32 50; 1 at $23; 1 at $19; 1 at $17 25; 3 at $16a16 50; 6 at $14a14 75; 2 at $13; 8 at $12a12 75; 5 at $11a11 75; 8 at $10a10 75; 14 at $9a9 10; 12 at $8a8 90; 9 at $7a7 95; 6 at $6a6 95; 15 at $5a5 90; 3 at $4 10a4 55.

LOUISVILLE COTTON MARKET.

Advices to-day favored an active and buoyant market here. The New York dispatch quoted ordinary at 16⅜c; good ordinary 17⅛c; low middling 17⅞c; middling 18⅜c, and good middling 19⅛c. At the auction sale to-day by Messrs. Geo. W. Wicks & Co., proprietors of the Louisville cotton warehouse, corner of Second and Washington streets, the attendance of buyers was large and the bidding spirited. 236 bales were offered, and bids were accepted on 187 bales, at the following remarkably good prices, viz: Good middling 17¼c; middling 16½a17c; low middling 16½c; good ordinary 16¼c, the market closing firm with an upward tendency. The regular auction sale by Messrs. Porter, Fairfax & Co. will take place to-morrow (Friday), at 3 P. M.

We had the pleasure of an interview to-day with Mr. W. G. Foree, who has recently traveled extensively for Messrs. Geo. W. Wicks & Co. through Alabama, Mississippi and portions of Tennessee, arriving home to-day on the steamer Pink Varble. Mr. Foree has been highly successful in his trip in securing large shipments of cotton to Messrs. Wicks & Co., upon which liberal advances were made. Mr. Foree gives rather a gloomy account of the cotton planting prospects in the country through which he passed, but the repeal of the tax and the advance in the price of cotton is having a good effect, and will largely increase production. The negroes, though largely engaged in making contracts, are concluding that it will be well to make something to eat as well. On the whole the prospect is improving.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Jan 30—P. M.

Flour unchanged; fair demand; family $11a11 25.
Wheat inactive; held at $2 35a2 55 for Nos. 2 and 1.
Corn dull at [illegible]c for ear.
Oats firm at 6[illegible]c for No 1.
Rye firmer and higher at $1 6[illegible]a1 65.
Barley scarce and firm at $2 2[illegible] for No 1 and $2 35 choice No 1, much offering.
Cotton is higher and in good demand, closing at 17½c for middling.
Provisions are firm, but firm.
Mess pork is held at $20 50a21 50 for old and new, but these rates seem to be above the views of buyers.
Bulk meats are held at [illegible].
Bacon 9½c, 11a12c.
Lard is held at 1[illegible]c for prime country; sold at 13c and a small lot of city at [illegible]; buyers do not seem disposed to operate at the rates asked by holders, so that, though very firm as regards holders, the market is quiet.
Butter and cheese unchanged and quiet.
Eggs firmer, sales at 25a26c.
Groceries unchanged and quiet.
Linseed oil dull at $1 18.
Petroleum 3[illegible]c for refined free.
Gold 140⅜, buying.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan 30—P. M.

Cotton ½c better; good demand; very light offerings; sales 6,000 bales at 19c for middling uplands.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour—Receipts of 2,327 barrels; the market is dull and without decided change with sales of 6,100 at $8 90a[illegible] for superfine State and Western, $9 50a10 8[illegible] for extra State, [illegible] for extra Western, $12 75a15 00 for white wheat extra, [illegible] round hoop Ohio, $10 75a12 for common to good St. Louis, $12 00a16 00 for good to choice extra do, closing quiet. Included in sales are 3,000 extra State taken as a speculation part at $11 65. California flour in fair request; sales of 2,600 sacks at $12 30a12 75. Rye flour quiet; sales 150 bbls at $7 50a9 25.
Whisky nominal.
Wheat—[illegible] bushels; market dull; 2,000 bushels No 2 Milwaukee at $2 45 in store; 100 bushels Canada at $2 05.
Rye firm; sales of 7,400 bushels Western at $1 77.
Barley unchanged; sales 3,000 bushels Canada West at $2 10.
Malt quiet.
Corn—Receipts 50,112 bushels; market a shade firmer; sales of 46,000 bushels at $1 2[illegible]a1 26 for new mixed western afloat, $1 32a1 34 for old do in store, [illegible] for new mixed white, $1 27 for Western yellow, $1 2[illegible] for Southern yellow, $1 22a1 23½ for new yellow Jersey.
Oats—Receipts 3,330 bushels; market dull and drooping; sales of 12,500 bushels at 84½c for western in store.
Rice quiet.
Coffee firm; 1,200 sacks Rio on private terms.
Sugar active; sales 500 hhds Cuba at 11½a11¾c.
Molasses dull; 200 bbls New Orleans at 82a90c.
Hops at 30a55c for American.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Petroleum dull at 10½c for crude and 24c for refined in bond.

NEW YORK PROVISION MARKET

Pork firmer and quiet; sales of 1,200 bbls at $21 12a21 35 for old mess, closing at $21 25 regular, $22 20a22 37 for new mess, closing at $22 31 cash; $17 25a[illegible] 67 for prime; $19 00a[illegible] 25 for prime mess. Also 700 bbls new mess at $22 5[illegible], seller's option March delivery; $22 62 seller's option, April delivery.
Beef firm; 850 bbls at previous prices; 470 tierces at $32 50a34 50 for prime mess, and $37 50a39 for India mess.
Beef hams quiet; sales 170 bbls at $29a31 25.
Bacon firmer, with better inquiry; 1,800 boxes at 10[illegible] for Cumberland cut, 11[illegible] for short rib, 11½c for long clear, [illegible] for short clear, and 12a[illegible] long clear.
Cut meats unchanged; sales 230 packages at 9a9½c for shoulders and 12a13½c for hams.
Dressed hogs firm at 8⅞a9c for Western; 9¼a10½c for city.
Lard firmer; sales 1,650 bbls, part last evening, at 13¼a14c; small lots at 14a14½c.
Butter steady at 3a49c for State.
Cheese dull at 11a15c.

FOREIGN FREIGHTS.

Freights to Liverpool firm.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan 30—P. M.

Flour closed steady, with fair speculative demand for extra State.
Wheat nominally unchanged.
Rye steady at $1 76a1 77 for Western.
Oats dull and nominal; 84½c for Western in store.
Corn firm at $1 25a1 26 for new mixed western afloat, and $1 32a1 33 for old mixed in store.
Pork dull and drooping; $21 00a21 25 for old mess; $22 15a22 30 for new mess, $22 1[illegible]a22 25 for February and $22 25a22 35 for March, and $22 37½a22 50 for April.
Beef firm, with a fair demand.
Cut meats nominal.
Bacon steady; 10a12c for Cumberland.
Lard closed steady at 13½a14c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

The cotton goods market continues excited and prices are risen under reduced supplies. New York mills are scarce and are wanted, and so are Wamsutta bleached muslins at 22½c. The Tuscarora have jumped to 2[illegible]. Amoskeag [illegible], the Fruit of the Loom, and Great Falls O have risen to 1[illegible]½c. Havenville Command 17½c, Arkwright 1[illegible]c, Forestdale 17c. New Market C and Hope Yard Wide 13½c; fancy Hope bring 13, [illegible] 11½c, 6-4 Wamsutta [illegible], do Tuscarora [illegible], do Utica 3[illegible]c, 6-4 do 35c, 5-4 Baltimore X 17c, d Amoskeag 19c, 42-inch d 18½c. Heavy brown sheetings up ½ per yard although Appleton and Amoskeag [illegible] still jobbing at 1[illegible]½c. Denims, stripes and ticks advanced from 1 to 2½c per yard by agents. Prints of standard makes fluctuated, and after selling down to 12c are again firm at 12½c net. Print cloths have risen to 7½c. Delaines of new styles are selling as low as 1[illegible], but some goods are withdrawn, old styles jobbing at 1[illegible]½c.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

Money market very easy; rates unchanged.
Sterling quiet at 109a109½.
Gold opened at 140½, declined to 140⅜, advanced to 140⅝, and closed steady at 140⅜a140½.
Government stocks quiet and firm; coupons, 1881, [illegible]; do, 1862, 111⅛a111[illegible]; do, 1864 109a109[illegible]; do, 1865, 109½a109[illegible]; do, new, 107¾a107⅞; do, 1867, 107⅞a107[illegible]; 10-40s, 103⅞a104[illegible]; 7-30s, 107½a107¾.
The Central Pacific Company have advanced the price of the first mortgage bonds to 98 and interest in consequence of the very heavy demand. Upwards of 10,000 men will be employed on the road the coming summer.
The Railroad market opened buoyant, and there was a general improvement. Erie rising to 76½. In the afternoon the prices were lower and closed heavy, activity however continuing to the close. Canton 59a60, Cumberland 35a39, Adams Express 76½a77, Merchants' 35a35½, Wells 45½a46, American 74a74½, United States 75a77, Quicksilver 24½a25, Mariposa 8a8½, Pacific Mail 114½a114¼, Atlantic 97½a98, Western Union 37a37½, New York Central 131½a131¾, Erie 75½a76, Hudson 146a14[illegible], Harlem 127, Reading 95½a95⅝, Ohio certificates 35½a35¾, Wabash 46a47, St Paul 47½a47¾, do preferred 63½a63⅝, Michigan Central 11[illegible], Michigan Southern 8[illegible], Illinois Central 13[illegible], Pittsburg 97½a9[illegible], Toledo 11[illegible], Rock Island 96a97, Northwestern 60a60⅝, do preferred 7[illegible], Fort Wayne 10[illegible], Marietta and Cincinnati, first preferred, 25, Prairie du Chien, first preferred, 1[illegible]0, ex dividend Missouri 6s 101½.
Receipts at Sub-treasury $2,431,182; payments $2,[illegible]55,290; balance, $110,959,278.

MINING STOCK MARKET.

Mining shares quiet.
Gregury 350; Wal[illegible] 44; Smith and Parmelee 290; Davidson 40; Corydon 42.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Cattle, in consequence of the snow and delay of the trains, are ½c higher.
Sheep firmer at 4½a[illegible]½c.
Hogs firmer 7½a7¾c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.

Flour advanced 25c; extra $7 75a8 25; superfine $7a7 50; to-day sales of 1,000 barrels for New York.
Wheat firm at $2 75.
Legal tenders 72½.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 30.

Provisions firmer; mess pork $22 50a23; sales 100 bbls; bbls beef hams at $3 50.
Lard 13½a14c.
Clover seed $8a8 50.
Flour inactive.
Wheat comes in slowly; red $2 50a2 60.
Corn less active; new yellow $1 15.
Rye steady.
Oats dull at 74a76c.
Groceries unchanged.
Petroleum—Crude 16½c; refined in bond 22½a22¾.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30—P. M.

Flour very dull.
Wheat steady, with firmer rates.
Corn dull; white $1 16a1 20; yellow $1 16a1 18.
Oats firm, but dull, at 75c.
Rye dull.
Clover seed firm at $8 50a9.
Provisions steady, bulk shoulders 9c, sides 10¼a10½c, loose.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.

Tobacco active, with full prices.
Cotton very firm at 16a16½c.
Flour—Some demand for low grades, but prices are unchanged.
Wheat inactive and unchanged; $2 50a2 75 for red and white winter.
Corn easier at 8[illegible]a87c.
Oats dull at 67a7[illegible]c.
Rye dull at $1 70a1 72.
Barley is better; choice fall selling at $2 60.
Provisions firmer.
Pork held at $2[illegible] 50; small sales at $21 50 at Cairo; 220,000 pounds salt clear sides, loose, sold at 11c; 3,000 pounds bulk shoulders at 9c; city bacon—clear sides sold at 13c.
Lard—Holders firm and above buyers' views; sales at 12½c for tierces and 14c for keg.
Receipts—500 bbls flour, 330 bushs wheat, 620 sacks corn.
Weather clear; thawing in the sun.

MEMPHIS MARKETS.

MEMPHIS, Jan 30—P. M.

Cotton firm and active; uplands 17½a18c; receipts 2,520; exports 615 bales.
Flour firm and unchanged.
Mess pork $22 25a22 50.
Bacon firm; clear sides 15c; bulk shoulders 8½c; sides 12c.
Lard 13a13½c.
Corn 8[illegible]c, and dull.
Oats 75a77c.
Hay $18a20.
Bran $35 00a38 00.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—P. M.

Flour—Spring extra moderately active $9 25a11 00.
Wheat quiet and steady; $2 11a2 12 for No 1 and $2 07½a2 08¼ No 2, closing $2 08a2 08¼ for No 2.
Corn—Old inactive and nominal; new opened steady and active at 82c, advanced to 83c, and closed firm at 82½c.
Oats more active and ½ higher at 58¼a58¾c, closing firm at the outside figure.
Rye dull and 2a3c lower at $1 48 for No 1.
Barley neglected and almost nominal at $2 08 for No 2; $1 82 for rejected.
Provisions firm and a shade higher.
Mess pork—Ordinary $19a19 50; Standard offered at $20 75, buyers at $20 50; first class brands inactive and nominal at $21.
Lard ⅛c higher at 12¾a13c.
Bulk meats firm; sales of shoulders at 7½a7¾c, loose.
English meats more active; long clear middles 10¾c, boxed; short clear 11½c, loose.
Pickled meats quiet and firm; sales sweet pickled hams at 12c, packed.
Green meats firmer at 11c from block.
Dressed hogs active and 25c higher; sales at $7 50a8 90 closing firm at $7 70a8 80, dividing on 200 lbs. Live active and firm; 15a25c higher; $5 50a6 25 for light, $6 30a6 75 for fair to medium, $7 25a7 80 for good to extra.
Beef cattle moderately active; $4 50a7 40 for good to choice shipping.
Sheep steady and unchanged.
Receipts—Flour, 3,700 barrels; wheat 22,000 sacks; corn 72,000 sacks; oats 30,000 sacks; hogs 2,065 live, 2,715 dressed.
Shipments—Flour, 2,600 barrels; wheat 100 sacks; corn, 3,000 sacks; oats — sacks; 2,618 dressed hogs; 390 live do.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30—P. M.

Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 18a18½c; sales 3,500 bales; receipts 3,300 bales.
Sugar and molasses—receipts light; prices firm.
Flour firm; superfine $10 25a10 75 asking; double extra $11 25a11 50.
Corn—stock small; firm at $1 05.
Oats quiet at 84c.
Mess pork advanced $1 25a1 50; sales at $24a24 50, holders asking $25.
Bacon advanced; shoulders 1[illegible], clear sides 13½a14c.
Lard—holders ask 14c for tierces.
Sterling 153a153½.
New York exchange ½ discount.
Gold 139a139½.

Fresh Field Seeds.

COMMON RED CLOVER,
SAPLING CLOVER,
TIMOTHY SEED,
BLUE GRASS SEED,
ORCHARD GRASS SEED,
HERD'S GRASS OR RED TOP,
MILLET AND HUNGARIAN,
SPRING WHEAT,
OATS, &c., &c.

All growth of 1867 and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Plows.

AVERY PLOWS,
BRINLY PLOWS,
COLUMBUS [illegible] PLOWS,

At manufacturers' prices for cash.

HEWETT, HARDY & CO.,
1[illegible] Main st., Louisville, Ky. ja31 tf

Daily Democrat.

TELEGRAPHIC.

YESTERDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL VETO EXPECTED.

Injunction against Gen. Meade to be Asked for.

Supreme Court Judge on Reconstruction Laws.

A TERRIFIC ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

One Side of the Mountain Falls Outward.

Houses and Vehicles Buried.

A Melancholy Spectacle of Desolation.

TRIAL OF COLE FOR THE MURDER OF HISCOCK.

RIVAL BRIDGES AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

ANOTHER FIRE IN CHICAGO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

The Herald's special says it is reported, and pretty generally believed, that the President is determined to veto the bill suspending the further contraction of the currency, on the ground that it is a wide departure from the road to specie payments. As an advocate of a speedy resumption of specie payments, he cannot give his consent to it. He believes it would be highly injurious to the welfare of the country at large for this bill to become a law.

Judge Black has returned to this city and had a consultation with Governor Jenkins, of Georgia. The Judge is engaged in preparing a legal paper to be presented to the Supreme Court in a few days, asking an injunction upon George B. Meade, to deter him from illegally appropriating the funds and railroads of Georgia. Meade, it is expected, will defend his course upon the ground that the acts of Congress authorized him to make such uses of the State property as he may see fit. This will bring the test of the constitutionality of the present system of government in the unrepresented States, and will determine many other similar instances of irregularities incident to the military administration in the South.

The Herald's special says the committee of ways and means have decided not to reduce the whisky tax.

Last evening, at a private gathering of both political parties, one justice of the Supreme Court spoke very freely concerning the reconstruction measures of Congress, and declared in the most positive terms that all of them were unconstitutional, and the court would be sure to pronounce it so. Some of his friends near him suggested that it was quite indiscreet to speak so positively, when he at once repeated his views in a more emphatic manner.

The Tribune's special states that the appropriation committee will bring the appropriations within one hundred and fifty million dollars.

Minister Washburne is on his way home from Paraguay.

The Senate judiciary committee will not act on the Supreme Court bill for some time.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.

All differences and difficulties between the two rival bridge companies of this city and Illinois have been amicably arranged and settled, and the energies and resources of both companies will be concentrated, and a bridge be built across the Mississippi river at this point in the shortest time possible. This arrangement gives great satisfaction to the citizens of St. Louis and all interested in bridging the river here.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 30.

The Democratic State Convention renominated Governor English and all the present State officers.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.

In the Circuit Court this morning, Judge Peckham decided to grant the writ of certiorari granted by Justice Welles in Gen. Cole's case. District Attorney Smith gave notice that he would move for the trial to-morrow. The counsel for the defense oppose the motion, and ask for a postponement of the case over term, on the ground of the absence of James T. Brady, one of the counsel for the defense, and of material witnesses.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.

A fire last night destroyed four frame buildings owned by Geo. Schelling on Twentieth street and Archer avenue; loss on buildings and stock $20,000; fully insured.

NAPLES, Jan. 29.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which has continued with greater or less intensity since its occurrence in the past year, culminated—if I may so term it—in a very fatal catastrophe yesterday. The side of Mount Vesuvius, lying right opposite to the gate Castello, making one of the fortifications of this city, situated between the Royal Palace and the sea, fell tumbling outward. Detached portions buried several houses built in the vicinity, overwhelmed carriages and other conveyances passing on the highway at the moment. The scene of ruin is melancholy. The road running in the neighborhood of the volcano is filled with rocks and earth, which recently formed part of the mountain. This extraordinary event has been attended with considerable loss of life, but the number of persons killed has not been ascertained.

PARIS, Jan. 30.

Bourse firmer; rentes tend upward.

LONDON, Jan. 30—P. M.

Consols 93⅝ and 93¼ for money and account. American securities steady.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.

Cotton active; sales 18,000 bales; prices unaltered. Breadstuffs generally quiet. Lard firmer at 52s 6d.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Commercial Fire Insurance COMPANY,

On the 31st day of December, 1867.

MADE to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky in compliance with an act entitled "An Act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March [illegible], 1856.

First. NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is "The Commercial Fire Insurance Company," and is located in the City and State of New York.

Second. CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock is	$200,000 00
The amount of Capital stock paid up is	200,000 00
Third. ASSETS.	
Total Assets of the Company	$260,800 17
LIABILITIES.	
Total Liabilities	$ 6,572 50

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., FRANKFORT, Jan. [illegible], 1868.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

[L.S.] D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

As per statement on file with the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court.

WM. PRATHER & CO., Agents,
ja8 12t No. 144 Main street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK,

On the 31st day of December, 1867, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky.

Capital paid in $500,000

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	[illegible]
Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on real estate, worth 50 per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, per vouchers	[illegible]
Debts secured by U. S. Bonds	[illegible]
Debts due the Company for premiums	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds per vouchers	[illegible]
New York State Bonds	[illegible]
Due from Agents and Cash in Bank	[illegible]
Total Assets	[illegible]
LIABILITIES.	
Losses waiting proof	$16,532 [illegible]

J. H. MORTON MORRIS, Agent,
ja30 6t 145 Main st., Citizens' Bank building.

Examination of Teachers.

AN examination of applicants for situations as Teachers in the Public Schools of this city will commence on Thursday, February 6, and continue three days. Circulars giving information concerning the examination may be obtained by applying to or addressing

GEO. H. TINGLEY, Jr.,
Sup't Public Schools.
Office 2nd First street. Office hours [illegible]

RIVER MATTERS.

[illegible] THURSDAY, Jan. [illegible]

ARRIVED—[illegible] Belle Lee, New Orleans; [illegible] Pink Varble, Tennessee river.

DEPARTED—United States, Cincinnati; Virginia, New Orleans; [illegible] Memphis.

BOATS IN PORT LEFT EVENING—City Wharf—[illegible] Wren, Pink Varble, Mollie Gratz, Dove No. 2. Portland—Belle Lee, Tarascon.

Our Dispatches.

CINCINNATI, Jan. [illegible]—[illegible] unchanged. Weather clear. [illegible] Thermometer down to zero at 7 A. M. to-day.

Special to the Louisville Democrat, via Southern Telegraph Company.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30—11:30 A. M.—River unchanged, with scant 4 feet in the channel. Weather clear and very cold. Thermometer [illegible].

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30—12 P. M.—Coldest of the season; at zero at [illegible] this morning, and 6 deg. above in the city; now 20 deg. above.

River falling slowly, with 18 feet at the waterworks, and full of heavy ice [illegible], new-made ice. No boats will start up until the weather and ice moderate. Clifton departs for Memphis this evening.

River, Business and Weather.

The river at this point continues to recede quite fast, and last evening there was but 6 feet 7 inches in the canal by the mark, and 4 feet 7 inches in the Indian chute on the falls. During the previous twenty-four hours the river at the head of the falls had receded 17 inches, or nearly 2 feet at Portland. When we left the wharf it was falling pretty fast, with a prospect of falling faster to-day.

At Pittsburg and Cincinnati the river is falling fast, with less than four feet in the channel at the former point. The cold weather has extended all over the country, the thermometer, at Cincinnati, standing at zero, while the mercury at Pittsburg indicated about the same degree of cold. At the latter point navigation is again entirely closed, while the same is the case between Cincinnati and Pittsburg; and, should the present cold spell last forty-eight hours longer, the same will be the case between here and Cincinnati.

The Kentucky river, as we learn from the officers of the Wren, is falling, and ice is rapidly making there, which renders it highly probable that the navigation of that stream will soon be closed, without some material change in the weather.

Navigation along the lower Ohio is also becoming very troublesome. Captain Gilmore, of the Tarascon, yesterday telegraphed from Hawesville that the ice there was very heavy, and was forming fast. He said that he would arrive on time, but feared that boats would experience trouble in getting up. Some old steamboatmen expressed the fear that the ice would gorge at the narrows below here, but we do not apprehend such an accident, at least for the present.

The weather here remains very cold, the coldest that we have experienced during the season. Ice has formed fast, and what was here yesterday was very sharp and strong, though it was not of sufficient quantity to impede navigation. The thermometer has stood at about 20 degrees during the entire day.

Boats Advertised to Leave This Day.

Cincinnati	America	4 P. M.
Kentucky river	Wren	3 P. M.
Henderson	Tarascon	5 P. M.
Carrollton	Mollie Gratz	12 M.
Carrollton	Dove No. 2	1 P. M.

Port and Other Items.

THE PALESTINE CHANGES DAY.—The regular Cumberland river packet Palestine, Capt. D. G. Parr, has changed her day of departure, and will hereafter leave this port for Nashville every Saturday instead of Thursday, as heretofore. This change will prove of advantage to shippers, as the Palestine will hereafter connect direct with the upriver packets at Nashville. Another advantage by the change will be that the Palestine, in returning, will get to Clarksville at the close of the three days' tobacco sales, so that each trip she will bring to this market a large lot of tobacco. The Palestine will leave positively as advertised—Saturday at 4 o'clock.

—The Kentucky river packet, Wren, did not return yesterday, having laid over to make some repairs and to get a lot of sugar which the Belle Lee had for her, in addition to which she was afraid of the ice. She is advertised to go this afternoon.

—The Virginia cleared for New Orleans last evening, with a fair trip, including a lot of pork which she took on at New Albany. She has engaged some 12,000 sacks of corn and 700 barrels of flour at points below. The corn she will take between here and Shawneetown, at 30 cents per sack.

—The Pink Varble arrived from Tennessee river yesterday with a fair trip, including 179 bales of cotton, [illegible] sacks corn, 25 hhds., two hhds. tobacco, 20,000 feet of lumber and 3,160 staves for this port, and 39 bales of cotton and seven boxes, which were reshipped on the mailboat America. The Pink Varble is the regular Tennessee river packet, and she will return to that port Saturday in charge of careful and prudent officers. Let her go out with a big trip.

—The John Groesbeck, from Cincinnati, arrived at Memphis on Monday.

—The Argonaut, for this city, was to have left Memphis yesterday at 5 P. M. She had a fair load of cotton engaged.

—The Dove No. 2 and Mollie Gratz, Carrollton packets, both laid over yesterday on account of the ice. They are advertised to leave to-day, but we hardly think that they will be able to get off, as the ice will be much heavier and thicker than yesterday.

THE BELLE LEE.—The Belle Lee, the most complete steamer afloat, was due from New Orleans last evening, and will be found at the Portland wharf to-day. She will reload for New Orleans, for which point she returns direct on Saturday.

—The Palestine, advertised to leave for Nashville yesterday, has deferred her departure until Saturday.

BOATS DUE.—Among the first boats due from below are the St. Charles, Nick Longworth, Mary Davage, Southerner, Grand Lake and Laurel Hill.

—The Mollie Gratz, after a long absence, yesterday made her appearance at the city wharf. She has entered the Louisville and Carrollton trade as a regular packet, and will hereafter leave this port every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock for Carrollton. She is in charge of Captain Noah Nea.

THE INDIANA.—We made mention yesterday of the precarious condition of the Indiana at Island 101, about forty miles below Vicksburg. We learned yesterday that she had got off and would arrive at Vicksburg last evening. She was considerably injured, but can be repaired and made as good as before the accident.

Since writing the above, we have been handed the following dispatch, received by Sherley, Woolfolk & Co., late yesterday afternoon:

VICKSBURG, Jan. 30, 1868.

The Indiana struck on the head of Island One Hundred and Two and had to throw freight overboard to save her. Finally had to abandon the boat to the steamer R. E. Lee. Notify the underwriters. We may succeed in getting the boat off.

R. E. NEAL, Captain.

From the above dispatch it would appear that the Indiana may yet prove a wreck, though we hope that she may yet be relieved from her perilous position. The Indiana is almost a new boat, and was running regularly between this port and New Orleans. She had a full load—some twelve hundred tons—of freight, most of which was taken along the banks of the Ohio between here and Cairo.

—There was a rumor on the street yesterday that the towboat Boaz had blown up, but we could trace it to no reliable source.

—In our associated press dispatches it was stated that the twoboat Dick Fulton had *burst* a boiler, when it should have read *burned* a boiler.

A DESPERATE MATE.—We learn from an exchange that on Sunday morning last the mate of the steamer Cumberland, Wm. Clarke, when near Elizabethtown, Ill., went on the roof of the texas, where three of the hands were at work scrubbing, and without passing a word, he buried one down and seized an ax to strike another, but was prevented by the pilot, Jim Mathey, who caught his arms. He then threw the ax at a third, striking him on the back, inflicting a slight injury. The Captain promptly backed the fiend on the spot. Clarke hails from St. Louis, and is said to be a desperate character.

—Captain John W. Carroll, of St. Louis, is a voluntary bankrupt. His liabilities are about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The only assets given are one hundred shares of Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship stock. Captain Carroll built and owned the Pauline Carroll.

—The Phantom, while bound down Tennessee river, for Evansville, lost her shaft, water-wheel, fantails and plus an overboard, and swung into the timber, demolishing her outriggers, guards, &c. She was towed out to Paducah by the Tacony, where she reshipped her cargo. The Phantom broke her shaft near Paducah a few weeks since. She is partially insured in Cincinnati.

—The Atlantic with her barges, was tied up at Cincinnati on account of the ice.

—The Legal Tender, for this port, left New Orleans Wednesday.

—The Cumberland river is falling rapidly with twelve feet water on Harpeth shoals.

From our Exchanges.

We take the following from the St. Louis Democrat:

Matters at the harbor seem to be getting duller every day, if possible. It is a monotonous locality indeed. If any apparent progress was being made in the construction of the bridge at Washington avenue, even that would be a relief. A visit to the locomotive reveals the same old pumping process, and the process of constructing a dam within a dam. The river is rising slowly. Numerous large fragments of gorges from some point near Alton pass slowly through the harbor. One of the largest yesterday was attacked by the ferry boats and divided up, in order to insure its departure without gorging here. The gorge at Carondelet remains firm. It is growing larger constantly and may lay an embargo to-day on the navigation of our harbor. The weather was clear and cold yesterday.

The following interesting case is given by the Vicksburg Herald:

Captain Ben. Johnson, of St. Louis, in the spring of [illegible] sold to parties here the Leila for $12,000 in gold, and took passage on the Kentucky for Saint Louis. [illegible] the money [illegible] in vogue at that time, prohibited gold from being taken out of the city to go North, and learning of the Captain's gold, the committee took it from him and gave him drafts on New Orleans, which were never [illegible]. He now sues several prominent men of that committee for the amount with interest and damages, [illegible]. The case [illegible] several courts before it is decided.

In regard to the [illegible] the Memphis Avalanche says:

[illegible] the last two or three years, [illegible] during the war, are those of steamboatmen, [illegible] Much of this service, it is true, was involuntary rendered, but still, entitled to just compensation. [illegible] "loil" owners of boats then plying the waters of Western rivers. This branch of the service was arduous and dangerous, [illegible] immense capital, and all [illegible] by underwriters, and, therefore, it [illegible] to the Government, to say nothing of his personal services, as well as the bondholders and [illegible] performed. Leading [illegible] in Congress, [illegible] moved by an [illegible] retrenchment and economy—think differently. Washburne, of Illinois, has recently succeeded in driving through the House a bill repudiating all transportation claims during the war, and repudi[illegible]

ally that of steamboats. The aggregate of the claims due citizens amounts to several millions of dollars and those of [illegible] more just than the majority of others that have already been adjusted and paid. New England shipping desired by the Administration, [illegible] Radical legislation, and it [illegible] "Be" steamboat owners of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri will receive this evidence of the good will and kind feeling of the representatives of their beloved radical party we are not advised.

"Let the galled jade wince,
Our withers are unwrung."

VARBLE DRY DOCKS COMPANY

[illegible] KEEL BOATS, BARGES, FLATS, &c. at reasonable rates. Apply to [illegible] Pink Varble, M. Woods Ferguson & Co., or [illegible] GUNSENHAUSER, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
BELLE LEE........A. McGill, Master.
Leaves as above Saturday, Feb. 1st, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents, 44 Wall st.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
BELLE LEE........A. McGill, Master.
Leaves as above Saturday, February 1st, at 5 P. M.
T. M. ERWIN & CO., Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50, including meals and stateroom—one dollar less than any railroad route.

One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers

AMERICA, D. WHITTEN, Master,
UNITED STATES, F. CARTER, Master,

Will leave daily at 4 o'clock P. M., making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board steamer for all points East. The accommodation on this line of boats are not excelled East or West.

All the above boats leave from the Company's wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

ja19 tf JOE CAMPION, Agent.

REGULAR THURSDAY PACKETS

For Clarksville and Nashville.

The splendid passenger steamers

PALESTINE and ARGONAUT

Will leave Louisville every THURSDAY at 4 o'clock P. M., during the season, commencing on first Thursday after opening of navigation. In order to sustain this line we ask of all merchants and shippers their influence and freights. If we are encouraged a permanent line will be established to Nashville and all way landings.

D. G. PARR, of steamer Palestine.
de10 tf C. A. EVERHART, Capt. of Argonaut.

STEAMBOATS CONSULTING THEIR INTERESTS WILL PATRONIZE

THE DEMOCRAT JOB OFFICE.

All manner of Blank Books on Hand and Made to Order. Steamboat and Job Printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and at reasonable prices. tf

EDUCATIONAL.

Primary Select School.

THE third quarter of MRS. CHASE'S SELECT SCHOOL, on First street, opposite the Female High School, will commence on Monday, February 3d, 1868. Two or three more may join the Primary Classes; and her highest class having passed into the Fifth Reader, the same number will be received into that class. Session from 9 to 2 o'clock. ja28 6t

THE MOUNT AUBURN Young Ladies' Institute

OPENED its twenty third session in September, with nearly 200 pupils. The number has been increasing every week since, and the School is in a flourishing condition. The large new building is not yet full. Those having pupils to send to boarding schools are invited to consider our terms and claims before deciding to send to any other place.

The Spring Session will commence February 3.

Its healthful location and its country position, while yet so near the city, gives it advantages over either city or country schools.

Its character as a first rate Seminary of Learning is too well known to require further comments.

The Library, Cabinet and Apparatus, already very extensive, are receiving yearly additions.

For catalogues or information, address

L. H. WHITE,
25 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
ja28 eod1w Or, H. THANE MILLER, Prest.

Louisville Female Seminary,

NO. 6 CHESTNUT STREET.

The second quarter commences

Monday, November 12, 1867.

A FEW more young ladies can be received into the boarding department.
no14 tf MRS. W. B. NOLD, Principal.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership of John G. Baxter & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. W. Swanson retiring. John G. Baxter is charged with the settlement of, and will continue the late business, at No. 276 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth.

JOHN G. BAXTER,
C. W. SWANSON.

December 31st, 1867—ja9

LOUISVILLE STEAM STONE WORKS,
Corner Chestnut and Tenth streets.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the name and style of Peter & Macdonald is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm will settle with Owen Macdonald, and all persons having claims against said firm will present them to him for settlement.

OWEN MACDONALD,
Surviving Partner.
BARBARA PETER,
Adm'x of Jos. Peter, deceased.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31, 1867. ja1 1m

NEW FIRMS.

LOUISVILLE STEAM STONE WORKS.

Copartnership.

OWEN MACDONALD and GEORGE SCHULER have this day entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of Stone Cutters and Contractors and have taken the premises of the late firm of Peter & Macdonald, where they will be happy to serve their friends and customers. All work intrusted to them will be promptly executed.

ja1 3m MACDONALD & SCHULER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the style and firm of Johnston, Newman & Co., and will continue the wholesale Grocery and Commission business in the house lately occupied by Johnston, Mitchell & Co., No. 274 Main street bet. Seventh and Eighth streets.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
WM. H. NEWMAN,
T. MANION.

January 1st, 1868—1m

NOTICES.

Notice.

JONATHAN CLARK, of Louisville, has made an assignment to me of all his property for the benefit of his creditors. Having executed the bond and taken the oath required by law I hereby notify all persons having claims against said Clark to present the same proved and verified as required by law. The claims may be left at the office of John M. Harlan or with Isaac & J. Caldwell, second door east of Willard Hotel, on Jefferson street.

ja25 5t THEO. H. SHAW, Assignee.

Notice.

THE first annual meeting of the stockholders of the East Tennessee Marble Company was held at their office in Louisville, Ky., January 7th, 1868, at which time the Board of Directors for the ensuing year were duly elected and qualified, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, Hon. Jas. S. Lithgow, M. Muldoon, George B. Hibbard, and B. W. Durglu, by whom the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas.
Vice President—M. Muldoon.
Secretary—George Doyle.
Treasurer—J. L. Smyser. ja16 1m

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

IN accordance with a resolution of joint committee of city and county, we invite proposals from contractors for the various work and material required in the erection of a new Jail for the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson. Proposals to be delivered at our office within sixty days from this date. It is understood that the committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals for reasons that they may consider satisfactory.

ja14 td (Journal copy) H. P. BRADSHAW & CO., Architects.

THE CHEAPEST & MOST DURABLE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ARE BOUGHT AT

JNO. A. ISERT'S,

61 Market street, s. s., bet. Second and Third.

MY large assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, for gentlemen, ladies and children, is the most complete in the city, and by direct purchases from the East I am able to sell as cheap as any other house in the city. Call and convince yourself.

Orders promptly attended to, and durability of work guaranteed.

JOHN A. ISERT,
61 Market st., south side, bet. Second and Third.
no12 tf

JNO. W. HUGHES. DR. JAS. N. HUGHES.

J. W. HUGHES & CO.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Office—No. 8½ north side Green street,
Between Second and Third.

WILL give prompt attention to all business in[illegible] trusted to them, such as buying and selling real estate and other property, renting, collecting, &c. no30 3m

New Orleans Molasses.

500 BBLS prime New Orleans Molasses in store and for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
ja28 5t 34 Fourth street.

Rio Coffee.

3000 BAGS fair to choice Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
ja28 6t 34 Fourth street.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. [illegible]

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the [illegible] day of October, A. D. 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against [illegible] barrels of distilled spirits, alleging in substance that the said spirits were seized on the 15th day of September, 1867, by Phillip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That said spirits, on which taxes were imposed by law, were removed from the place of distillation otherwise than into a bonded warehouse, as provided by law.

2d. That said spirits on which taxes were imposed by law were manufactured by a certain person who was the owner and superintendent of a certain still and other vessels, which were used by him in the distillation of said spirits, and who did remove the same from the place of distillation, and did neglect to have the same inspected, gauged and proved by an inspector appointed for that purpose.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. [illegible]

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the [illegible] day of Nov., A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, against 5 barrels, 3 half barrels and 10 kegs of whisky, alleging in substance that the said whisky was seized by E. K. Owsley, Inspector Internal Revenue, at Paducah, on the 2[illegible] day of October, 1867, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That said whisky on which a tax was imposed by law, was found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, not having been removed from such warehouse according to law, and the tax imposed thereon not having been paid.

2d. That a person to the said attorney unknown, had in his possession the said whisky, on which taxes were imposed by law, and which had not been paid, for the purpose of selling the same, with the design of avoiding payment of the taxes imposed as aforesaid.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. ja30

BANKRUPTCY.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the 27th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

W. M. HOGE,

Of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 5th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja30 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the 25th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JACOB M. COOPER,

Of Cloverport, in the county of Breckinridge, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 2d day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja30 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the 23d day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JAMES H. TOOL,

Of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 3d day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja30 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the 4th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

HENRY COHEN,

Of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 3d day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja30 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the [illegible] day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JAMES M. HEATH,

Of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 14th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja30 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the 28th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

ELIZABETH AND JAS. R. FARLEIGH,

Of Hodgenville, in the county of Larue, and State of Kentucky, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center st., Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 10th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja30 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the 29th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

ISAAC D. BROWN,

Of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 16th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja30 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the 21st day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JOHN H. CARTER,

Of ———, in the county of Adair and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Lebanon, Ky., before Jas. M. Fidler, Register, on the 17th day of February, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja30 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the [illegible] day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

ADAM HANG[illegible],

Of Morganfield, in the county of Union, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paducah, Ky., before Chas. S. Marshall, Register, on the 2[illegible] day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja30 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the [illegible] day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

GEORGE W. STUBBLEFIELD,

Of Hickman, in the county of Fulton and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paducah, Ky., before Chas. S. Marshall, Register, on the 24th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja30 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice

THIS is to give notice that on the 25th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JAMES M. WILSON,

Of ———, in the county of Lyon, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paducah, Ky., before Chas. S. Marshall, Register, on the 24th day of February, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja30 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that on the 2[illegible] day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

G. W. YATES,

Of ———, in the county of Lyon, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paducah, Ky., before Chas. S. Marshall, Register, on the [illegible] day of February, 1868, at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
ja30 2t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 886.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 7th day of November, A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 1 barrel of distilled spirits, 17 half barrels, 3 barrels and 2 portions barrels of manufactured tobacco, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized by Phillip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, on the 25th day of November, 1867, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. For an alleged violation of section 45, act of July 13th, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

2d. For an alleged violation of section 91, act of July 13th, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 899.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 21 bales of cotton, alleging in substance that the said cotton was seized at Louisville, on the 11th day of January, 1868, by Phillip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

That the said cotton, on which taxes were imposed by law which had not been paid, was found in the possession and within the control of a certain person, for the purpose of being sold by such person, with the design of avoiding payment of the said taxes so imposed.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 900.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 24th day of January, A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 15 boxes of tobacco, 1 screw press, 2 pairs of small scales and 4 weights, 2 stoves and pipes, 1 office desk, 3 cains, 2 boxes smoking tobacco, 2 wooden counters, 12 empty boxes and 1 bucket, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized at Louisville, on the 17th of January, 1868, by Phillip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. For a violation of section 90, act of July 13th, 1866, and of section 25, act of March 2d, 1867, of the internal revenue laws.

2d. For a violation of section 48, act of June 30th, 1864, as amended, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the City of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of February A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 895.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of October, A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 2 barrels distilled spirits, alleging in substance that the said spirits were seized on the [illegible] day of September, 1867, by Phillip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That said spirits, on which taxes were imposed by law, were removed from the place of distillation otherwise than into a bonded warehouse, as required by law.

2d. That said spirits, on which taxes were imposed by law, were in the possession of a certain person, [illegible] by the rules and [illegible] been prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the number of gallons of spirits purchased or received by him, [illegible] gallons sold or delivered.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 890.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of [illegible], A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States, for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 2 barrels distilled spirits, alleging in substance that the said spirits were seized on the 7th day of June, 1867, by Phillip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That the said spirits were removed by certain persons, to the said attorney unknown, from the place where the same were distilled, otherwise than into a bonded warehouse, as provided by law.

2d. That said spirits, upon which the tax imposed by law had not been paid, were found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, from which they were removed, it not having been removed according to law.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 897.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the 11th day of January, A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against [illegible] distilled spirits, alleging in substance that the said spirits were seized at Louisville, on the 7th day of January, 1868, by Phillip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That said spirits were manufactured since [illegible] 1868, and being subject to tax, were removed [illegible] otherwise than into a bonded warehouse, as provided by law.

2d. That said spirits, having been manufactured since [illegible] September, 1866, and subject to tax, were found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, not having been removed therefrom according to law, and the tax imposed thereon having not been paid.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 892.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the 19th day of Oct., A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 2 barrels of whisky, alleging in substance that the said whisky was seized on the [illegible] day of October 1867, by John R. Beckley, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That the said whisky was removed by certain persons from the place where the same was distilled, otherwise than into a bonded warehouse, as provided by law.

2d. That the said whisky was found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, and that the said whisky was not removed from a bonded warehouse according to law, and that the tax imposed by law had not been paid.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. [illegible]

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 24th day of Jan., A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 1 copper still, 1 wooden still, [illegible] and 1 bucket and apportenances, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized [illegible] 1867 by Phillip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That said articles were owned by and found on the premises of a certain person, who carried on the business of a distiller without having paid the special tax required by law.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. [illegible]

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 24th day of Jan., A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 1 copper still, 1 copper worm and 12 cask [illegible], alleging in substance that the said articles were seized by F. [illegible], Collector of Internal Revenue, on the 18th day of January, 1868, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That said articles were owned and used by [illegible] W. McDonald, who was engaged in the business of a distiller, and who had not made payment of the special tax required in that behalf.

2d. For a violation of section 45 of the Act of 13th July, 1866, and section [illegible], Act of March 2d, 1867, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January, 1868. ja30

U. S. DISTRICT COURT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 885.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the 1[illegible] day of January, A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, against 3 copper stills, 3 flake stands and 74 mash tubs, all alleging in substance that the said articles were seized on the 20th December, 1867, at Butler county, by James A. Wallace, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That said articles were found on the premises and in the possession of a certain person, who did then and there use the same in the distillation of spirits from grain without having paid the special tax as required by law.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 881.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 14th day of October, A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against [illegible] barrels and [illegible] fractional barrels of distilled spirits, alleging in substance that the said spirits were seized on the 1st of October, A. D., 1867, by Phillip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reason:

That the said spirits were found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, not having been removed from such warehouse according to law, and the tax imposed by law on the same not having been paid.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 891.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 19th day of Dec., A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, against 1 copper still and 1 mash tub, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized at Casey county, on the 16th day of December, 1867, by W. J. Landram, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. For a violation of the 2[illegible] section of the act of 13th of July, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated December, 1867. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 906.

WHEREAS An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the 28th day of Jan., A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 4 barrels of whisky, alleging in substance that the said whisky was seized by John R. Beckley, Collector of Internal Revenue, on the 1[illegible] day of January, 1868, for the following reason, to-wit:

For a violation of section 15 of the act of July 13, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 889.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 17th day of December, A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 1 copper still and worm and 3 mash tubs, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized at Knox county, on the 5th day of December, 1867, by W. J. Landram, Collector of Internal Revenue for a violation of the 31st section of the act of 13th July, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 8[illegible].

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of November, A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 17 casks and 4 barrels of manufactured tobacco, alleging in substance that the said tobacco was seized on the 25th day of November, 1867, at Louisville, Ky., by Phillip Speed, Collector Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. For an alleged violation of section 91, act of July 13th, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 13, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 888.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the 14th day of December, A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States against 1 copper still and worm, 7 mash tubs and 1 wooden still, containing [illegible] alleging in substance that the said articles were seized at Knox county, on the 5th day of December, 1867, by W. J. Landram, Collector of Internal Revenue, for a violation of the 2[illegible] section of the act of 13th July, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Paducah, in and for said district, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. [illegible]

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the [illegible] day of [illegible] A. D. 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 1 copper still and 3 mash tubs, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized by W. J. Landram, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Knox county, on the [illegible] day of December, 1867, for a violation of the 31st section of the internal revenue laws, act of July 13, 1866.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in this behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 9[illegible]

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the [illegible] day of January, A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 4 barrels distilled spirits, 4 tubs, 1 wagon and gear, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized at Shelby county, on the [illegible] day of January, 1868, by John R. Beckley, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. For a violation of section 14 of the act of July 13th, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

2d. For a violation of section [illegible] of the act of July 13th, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. [illegible]

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky on the [illegible] day of December, A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against [illegible] barrels peach brandy, [illegible] brandy, [illegible] barrels of distilled [illegible] peach brandy and 1 barrel of whisky, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized on the [illegible] day of December, 1867, by Phillip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That the said articles were found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, not having been removed from such warehouse according to law.

2d. That the said articles were found in the possession of a certain person, for the purpose of being sold and removed by such person to fraud of the revenue laws, and with the design to avoid payment of said taxes.

3d. That the said articles were distilled by a certain person, who did neglect to have the same inspected, gauged and proved by an inspector before the same had been removed from the place of distillation.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. ja30

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Removal.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to my old friends, patrons and the public generally, that I have [illegible] my FURNITURE STORE to No. [illegible] [illegible] Market street, bet. Third and Fourth where I will be pleased to see all my old friends and customers, and as many new ones as may favor me with a visit. I have now an entire new stock of

FINE FURNITURE,

Which I consider one of the largest, finest and best in the city, and I am fully prepared to sell at very

Reasonable Prices.

Call and examine my stock.
[illegible] JAMES McCULLOUGH.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau sts., New York.

IN connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington we have opened a NEW YORK [illegible] and offer our services to [illegible] Bankers and Investors for the transaction [illegible] buying and selling [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of all issues buying and selling of [illegible] and allowing interest [illegible]

[illegible] JAY COOKE & CO.

PIANOS.

150 PIANOS!

Organs, Guitars,

And other Musical Instruments at prices lower than in any house in the South or West.

D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street,
de22 tf bet. Second and Third.

PIANO FORTES.

JENNYS & SON'S

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, which are now acknowledged to be by the leading Artists in this country, *SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHERS IN AMERICA*. These instruments possess every modern improvement, are of the largest size, finished in *CARVED* and *PLAIN ROSEWOOD CASES*, embracing every variety of style. Each has the full *METALLIC FRAME OVERSTRUNG BASS*, with or without the agraffe arrangement. Each has the *FRENCH GRAND ACTION*, acknowledged to be superior to any other in rapid execution. These instruments are all seven, seven and a *quarter* and *seven and a third octaves*, constructed of *thoroughly seasoned wood*, and of the finest and best material. For *great power, singing qualities, sweetness and purity of tone* throughout the entire register; *ELEGANCE OF FINISH* and *GREAT DURABILITY*, the Piano Fortes of Messrs. JENNYS & SON are unsurpassed by any other makers in the *WORLD* and have taken the *HIGHEST PREMIUM WHEREVER EXHIBITED*. The same facilities which enable this firm to produce a *SUPERIOR INSTRUMENT*, also enable them to offer their *PIANO FORTES* to the public at *twenty per cent*. lower than any other *first-class* manufacturer in the country.

The special attention of Dealers, Teachers and others is invited to the examination of these Pianos before making their selection elsewhere. Every instrument is fully *WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS*. Descriptive circulars sent to all parts of the country upon application. Address

JENNYS & SON, 233 and 235 East 21st st.,
oc21 1y Bet. Second and Third Avenues, N. Y.

PIANOS,

HINZEN & ROSEN,

Manufacturers of

GRAND UPRIGHT AND SQUARE

Piano Fortes.

WAREROOM and Factory—Market street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap and let the rent of new Pianos apply to the purchase. se14 1y

ASTROLOGY, &C.

$1,000 Reward

IF DR. MATHEW fails to tell you correctly the past, present and future. He also cures rheumatism, neuralgia, deafness, lameness, blindness, catarrh, asthma, paralysis, seminal weakness, fits, and in short, all chronic and female diseases. Please read the following:

This is to certify that Dr. Mathew cured me of neuralgia of the head of 15 years' standing.

MRS. S. M. JOYCE, 354 Market st.,
Formerly of Frankfort, Ky.

This is to certify that I did not walk for one year. I called on Dr. Mathew. He cured me in six weeks.

MISS PAYTON, Oldham county.

Thousands more might be added but I deem it useless. 207 Second st. Ladies, $1; Gents, $2.

ja21 d1f

Astrology.

MADAME STARK, from Cologne, has again arrived from the East, and can be found at 288 Madison street, between Clay and Shelby, where she may be consulted about matters of business, lawsuits, love, lost goods, &c. She will give every visitor full satisfaction. Gentlemen, $1; Ladies 50c.

ja17 1m

N. B.—THE world-renowned Planet-reader, Mrs. DA BEIS, will tell you your lucky days and numbers in lotteries. She, assisted by the more scientific intelligences, can give accurately the most important events of the past, present and future. In all love affairs she is the best counsel to be had. She also counsels as to lawsuits, absent friends, stolen property, &c. No. 154 Jefferson street, near the corner of Preston, south side. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to [illegible] o'clock [illegible] oc24 tf

R. LOCKHART. FRANK ROBERTS.

LOCKHART & CO.,

CEMENT DRAIN PIPE

AND

Cement Building Material

Manufacturers.

PIPES of all sizes for city sewerage and country drainage, railroad and turnpike culverts, pumps and dry wells, &c., &c.

Concrete Coping for Brick Walls, Chimney Caps, Water Tables, &c.

Samples may be seen at the City Engineer's office, Crutchfield's brick-yard, Gas Works, office of the Water Company, and at the warehouse of the Louisville Cement and water-power Company, No. 117 West Main street, where orders will be received.

For economy and durability our materials are unequaled.

REFERENCES.

Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, President of the Gas Co.
Charles Hermany, Engineer of the Water Works.
George Stealy, City Engineer.
H. Whitestone, and Bradshaw & Bro., Architects.
Major Ed. Crutchfield, brick manufacturer.
Milton M. Rhorer, Prest. Louisville Cement Co.
se29 tf

For Sale.

ONE pair of STEAMBOAT ENGINES, 16-inch cylinders, 5 feet stroke.

One Stationary Horizontal Engine, 12-inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke.

One Stationary Horizontal Engine, 12-inch cylinder, 30-inch stroke.

One Stationary Horizontal Engine, 11-inch cylinder, 30-inch stroke.

One Stationary Horizontal Engine, 10-inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke.

One Stationary Horizontal Engine, 10-inch cylinder, 20-inch stroke.

One Stationary Horizontal Engine, 9-inch cylinder, 18-inch stroke.

One Stationary Horizontal Engine, 9-inch cylinder, 15-inch stroke.

One Stationary Horizontal Engine, 6-inch cylinder, 12-inch stroke.

Two 10-horse power Portable Engines.

One 15-horse power Portable Engine.

One 25-horse power Portable Engine.

One semi-portable Verticle Engine.

Eight Shingle Mills and several iron and wooden frame Circular Saw Mills.

JULIUS BARBAROUX,

Hydraulic Foundery & Machine Shop,

N. E. Cor. Floyd and Washington sts.

Removal!

J. ROTHCHILD,

(Late J. ROTHCHILD & BRO.)

Has removed his large stock of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

To No. 51 south side Market, between Second and Third,

Near Second, where he will be pleased to see all of his old customers, and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. J. ROTHCHILD,
No. [illegible] south side Market between
de1 tf Second and Third, near Second.

CHEAP CHIMNEY TOPS.

HAVING a stock on hand I am selling Chimney Tops at 25 PER CENT. below the usual rates. P. BANNON, Fifth st., near Walnut,
de12 3m And Fifteenth and Portland avenue.

The Solartypo

VENTILATING COAL STOVE.

The Solartypo

WOOD BURNER.

The Solartypo

HOT AIR FURNACE.

(COCHRANE'S PATENTS.)

FOR durability, economy and finish, these celebrated Stoves and Furnaces are unrivaled. All sizes manufactured and sold by
J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,
se28 3m Corner Third and Main streets.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

I HAVE purchased the well-known stand formerly occupied by Mr. W. R. Link, on Second street between Main and Market, where I intend continuing the business of keeping a

Livery and Sale Stable

As heretofore. Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.

Horses and Buggies hired to responsible parties. Mr. Link will be found at all times with me at my stables. Give me a call.

de20 3m JOS. CLINTON, Proprietor.

Female Doctress.

MRS. SESTERHEN respectfully informs her friends and the public that she still continues the practice of Medicine and Obstetrics. She will attend to all cases of [illegible] and [illegible] menstruation. [illegible] residence in Mrs. [illegible] and [illegible] She is a regular graduate [illegible] many, and has practiced [illegible] with the greatest success for a number of years, and is well known in this place. [illegible]

R. B. GREEN,

Mattress and Broom Manufacturer,

[illegible]

2[illegible] Market street, bet. Jackson and [illegible]

SPRINGS, Hair, Moss, Cotton top and Shuck Mattresses constantly on hand. [illegible] orders solicited and promptly filled. [illegible]

TRANSPORTATION.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

-AND-

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JANUARY 5th, 1868, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	[illegible] A. M.	6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	[illegible] A. M.	11.15 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 6:30 P. M. and [illegible] A. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 7:30 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:00 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville and Crab Orchard, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M.

The 6:30 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily; 5 A. M. train daily, except Sunday.

Bardstown and Knoxville branch trains run daily, except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK,
no8 tf Gen'l Sup't L. & N. R. R.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

THROUGH BILLS to all points on Memphis and Charleston R. R., Mississippi Central, via river to Memphis; also to Chattanooga, Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., Augusta, Ga., Macon, Ga., Rome, Ga.

W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't, Memphis, Tenn.
J. B. DUNN, Gen'l Fr't Ag't, Memphis, Tenn.
Judge & Forsee, Agents,
No. 44 FOURTH STREET,
oct 2m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads.

ON and after NOVEMBER 6th, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6:00 o'clock A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M.; Arrive at 9:15 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M. The 6:00 and 2:30 trains connect at Christiansburg for Shelbyville. Through fare $2 25.

oc16 tf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON and INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO THE EAST, NORTH AND WEST!

Passengers taking this Route arrive in Eastern Cities 11 HOURS IN ADVANCE of those leaving on U. S. Mail Boat same day!

TRAINS leave and arrive at Jeffersonville (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
5:00 A. M., except Sund.	4:30 P. M., except Sund.
1:30 P. M., " "	11:45 P. M., " "
4:30 P. M., daily.	7:15 A. M., " "
9:45 P. M. "	6:00 A. M., daily.

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

For Condensed Time Tables and Connections see small bills, and call at the Company's office, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
JAMES FERRIER, Gen. Ticket Agent.
Jeffersonville Ind., July 1, 1867. jy4 tf

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China, Carrying United States Mail, via Panama Railroad.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

February 1—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Parker.

February 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.

February 21—RISING STAR, Capt. Conner, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Farnsworth.

100 pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of the 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of the 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

For Japan and China, steamer of February 11th connects closely with steamer Great Republic, from San Francisco, March 5th, at Yokohama, with the steamer New York, for Hong Kong and Costa Rica, for Nagasaki and Shanghai.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal st., North River, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

And Manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth,

170 Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut, west side,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

TEETH extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja14 tf

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION

ORIGINATED the use of the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, for extracting teeth without pain.

Office 1[illegible] Fifth st. where all operations in Dentistry—surgical, operative and mechanical—scientifically performed. Charges moderate.

no29 3t B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

GODDARD & PEABODY,

DENTISTS,

Corner Fourth and Green sts. (McDowell's Block),
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS administered for the painless extraction of teeth. se23 3m

Cheap Furniture.

AS we will remove our stock on the 1st of January to the north side of [illegible] street, one door east of Fifth, and, in order to reduce the stock before removal we offer our entire stock at greatly reduced prices until that date.

Dickinson, Bennett & Co.,

NO. 180 MAIN STREET.

de13 2m

DELMONICO SALOON

And Restaurant,

105 Fifth st., bet. Market and Jefferson,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

OPEN ALL DAY AND UNTIL 2 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. Regular board $[illegible] per week.

no27 W. B. KING & CO.

CO-OPERATIVE FOUNDERY ASSOCIATION,

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky.

Foundery, 17th st. and Portland avenue,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE on hand and manufacture to order all kinds of Country Hollow Ware, Dog Irons, Air Grates, Wagon Boxes, Sash Weights, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing Work.

The members of this Association being all practical molders and doing their own work, can safely guarantee all Castings made by them to be first-class in every respect. no28 3m

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

Wholesale dealers in

PAPER

AND

Paper Makers' Materials,

Nos. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAVE HILL MARBLE WORKS

Broadway, near Cave Hill.

GANS, CARDONI & HENRY,

HAVING formed a copartnership in the Monumental and Marble business, beg leave to inform the public that they are prepared to design and execute Monuments, Tablets, &c., in the best style and in the best quality of Italian Marble. All kinds of work modeled and designed to suit the tastes of the purchaser. no6 tf

Brick Machines.

THE subscriber will be found at the United States Hotel, where he takes pleasure in recommending and representing to the people generally, one of the [illegible] most perfect brick-molding machines in [illegible] States. All who are interested are [illegible] invited to call and examine the cut [illegible]

J. B. [illegible]
[illegible] J. P. WYATT, Agent.

CARD.

H. P. BRADSHAW. JNO. TARAN, JR. C. J. CLARKE.

H. P. BRADSHAW & CO.,

ARCHITECTS,

Northeast corner [illegible] and Bullitt sts.

Whiskies in Bond.

240 BBLS [illegible]

For sale by [illegible]

de12 tf [illegible] Market.

Queen Washing Fluid

[illegible]